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CITY ON A HILL

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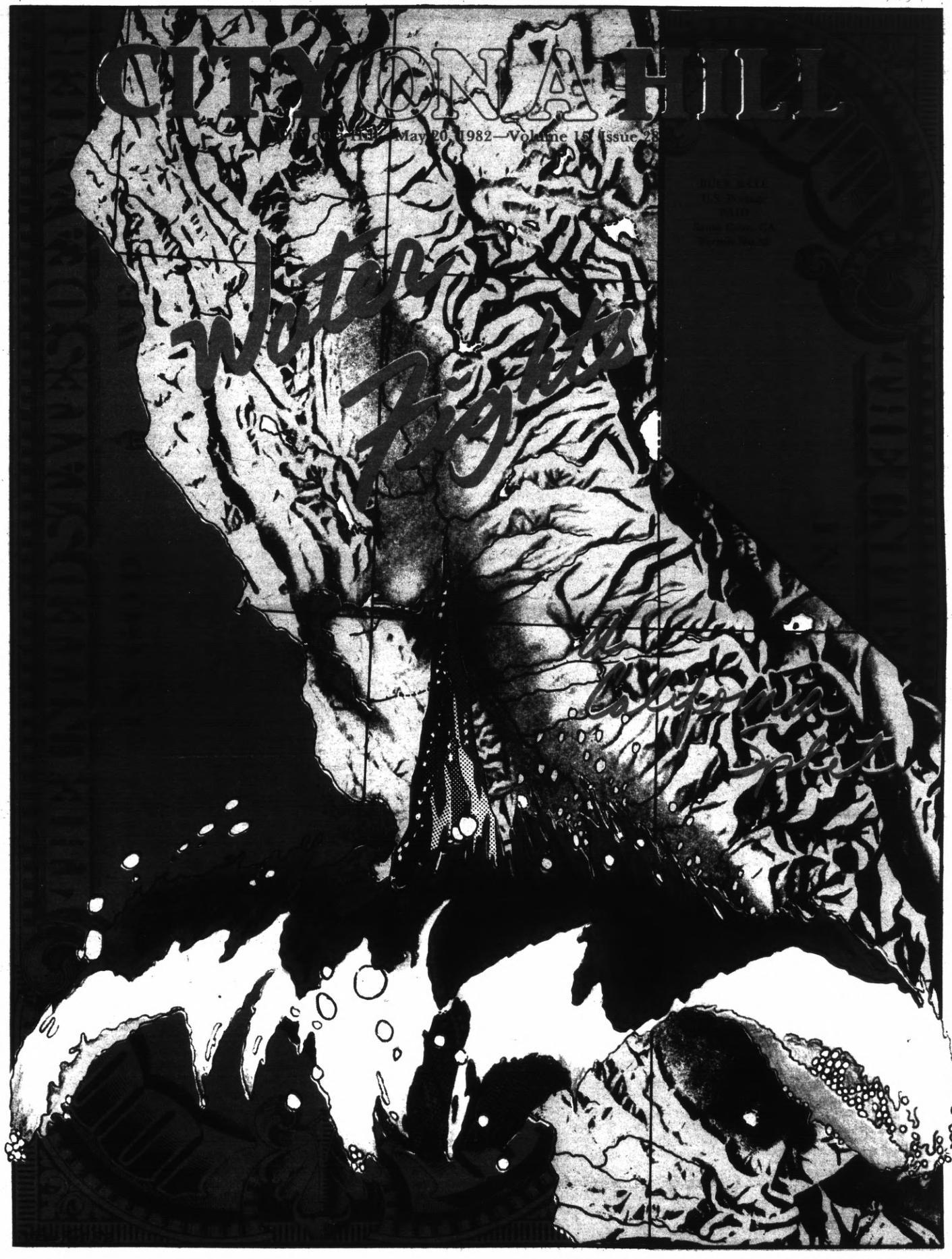

City on a Hill—May 20, 1982

CITY ON A HILL

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Gold Medal Winner—Columbia Scholastic Press Association

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NEWS

PRINCELY PROSPECT: In her last official public act before giving birth, the Princess of Wales opened a community center in Deptford and announced that she hoped her newborn would be a boy.

Diana's baby is expected in late June or early July and with time running out, she admitted to one mother, "I just hope I can cope. The prince keeps telling me what to do and I don't like it."

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR: In the face of aggressive Japanese trade policies, the slump of the US automobile industry, and Mediterranean fruit fly, Japanese-Americans say they fear a revival of the racism of the World War II years, according to a story appearing last week in the LA *Times*.

It is a resentment incited by an extraordinary Japanese invasion of the US economy. No American goods have managed to capture even 10 percent of the Japanese market, but Japan has 23 percent of the American car market, 90 percent of motorcycles, 50 percent of radios, 30 percent of cameras and 25 percent of televisions.

While growing anti-Japanese sentiment has received only occasional coverage in the American press, it has been a staple of Japanese newspapers. Statements such as that by US Commerce Undersecretary Lionel Olmer that "we, indeed, are asking for some fundamental changes of part of the Japanese way of life" were front-page news in Tokyo.

Anti-Japanese sentiment remains a particularly sensitive issue in California because of the memories of early official discrimination against Asians, the World War II internment of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast and the large numbers of people of Japanese descent still living here.

BACK TO THE QUOTA: In a related story, 250 Asian Americans met Sunday in San Francisco to protest a proposed immigration quota which they called "racist and discriminatory." The bill, a modified version of the Chinese exclusion act of 1882, would prohibit a current clause which allows brothers and sisters of a naturalized citizen to emigrate. The bill, sponsored by Senator Alan Simpson (R-Wyoming) would also set severe penalties for an employer caught hiring illegal aliens and make it more difficult for an immigrant to apply for political asylum. A spokesperson for the Chinese American Protective Association said that the Simpson bill, which is expected to reach the Senate floor later this month, will cut Chinese immigration in half.

RIGHT-FACE: Gallup surveys taken in 15 countries to measure changing world values indicate that Americans are among the most politically conservative of people, the Irish among the happiest, and the Japanese and West Germans among the least likely to go to war for their countries.

The survey reported that when people were asked how proud they were of their nationality, 80 percent of the Americans said they were very proud to be Americans. Only 30 percent of the Japanese, 21 percent of the West Germans, 33 percent of the French, 55 percent of the British and 41 percent of the Italians expressed high national pride.

"In many European countries, pride in nationality is regarded as a rather outdated concept," the Gallup organization said.

The results also showed that Americans, rating themselves on a liberal to conservative political scale, rank among the Western world's conservatives. They are to the left of the whites in South Africa, and of the citizens of Belgium Ireland and Northern Ireland, but to the right of the Japanese, Finns, Danes, British, West Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French, Spanish, and Italians.

LOADED LOBBY: Fifty-six senators who voted to kill a federal rule requiring used-car dealers to warn buyers of known car defects received a total of $323,350 in campaign contributions over the past five years from the chief lobbying group against the rule. On Tuesday, the Senate voted 69-27 to veto the Federal Trade Commission regulation which would require the warning.

But Frank McCarthy of the National Automobile Dealers Association, which spearheaded the lobbying drive, said he doesn't think the donations "changed a single vote." ✓

Graduate Students Seek Employee Status

by J.R. Wexler

Beneath the UC trend toward minuscule budgets lies a threatening undercurrent: a steady increase in undergraduates and decrease in graduate students. In fall of 1981, concern over this trend prompted the formation of the Graduate Students Employees Committee (GSEC), and GSEC is now actively lobbying against what it sees as a threat to research and teacher assistants and, ultimately, to the undergraduates.

The brunt of the threat lies in upcoming federal and state educational cuts, which may boot as many as half of America's graduate students out of school. The crisis has hardly hit graduate students with full force yet, but already directives have been issued to severely cut the enrollment in many UC graduate programs.

GSEC is trying to organize graduate students to mitigate these larger trends, and is now trying to improve the status and working conditions of TAs and research assistants. To investigate these conditions, GSEC has recently attempted to establish an official committee on TA and RA workloads.

"TAs are paid to work no more than 20 hours a week, though they work much more than that—attending class meetings, preparing for class and discussion or lab sections, keeping office hours, evaluating papers, exams and writing narrative evaluations. Some class TAs are responsible for carrying up to 150 students," said GSEC representative Barbara Gottfried. Part of UCSC's unique character, Gottfried adds, are classes small enough to permit a real educational exchange.

As a result of GSEC's effort to establish workload guidelines, the Graduate Dean recently sent out a letter requesting that all board chairs, in consultation with graduate students, set up board-by-board guidelines. At the same time, GSEC is trying to establish a new grievance procedure. "The current grievance procedure is vague and unworkable," said GSEC representative Tim Reed. "As far as can be determined, no one has ever filed a grievance as a TA or RA over workload and working conditions."

GSEC also believes that TAs and RAs have the right to fair and open selection and dismissal practices, job security, and salary negotiations. "The current TA and RA appointment procedure is sometimes arbitrary and not open to impartial review," Reed said. "In addition, there is no job security—students exist from year to year without knowing if they will be able to continue their studies or support their families. In the current economic climate, this situation is likely to become much worse. TA/RA income is not subject to negotiation. It is determined solely according to administrative priorities."

Part of GSEC's difficulty in dealing with the administration stems from some confusion about the status of graduate student employees and what that status would entitle them to. For instance, the university considers TAs half-time employees. They are paid 50 percent of a full-time instructor's salary, but their salaries for three academic quarters are paid as 49 percent time, 49 percent time, and 52 percent time. In this way, the university technically excludes TAs from regular half-time employee status, which results in the loss of such benefits as health insurance, child-care, and unemployment insurance. GSEC supports TA and RA rights to the benefits accorded other university employees.

Other GSEC activities include sending a letter to the chancellor in support of Nancy Shaw, speaking at a rally against financial aid cuts, and creating and distributing an information packet designed to answer basic questions about the rights and responsibilities of graduate student employees. In early April, a meeting of the Student Body Presidents Council representatives was held at UCSC, at which it became apparent that while all the UC campuses are experiencing similar problems, the graduate students at UCSC were in the forefront of those trying to organize and take action against cutbacks. Everyone was interested in the origin, structure, and progress of GSEC, and as a result, a state-wide information coordinating network is being set up so that the various UC campuses can work together to further the collective interests of all graduate students in the UC system.

Current California law is unclear with regard to whether graduate students can legally organize as a collective bargaining unit or union. And it is as yet unclear whether TAs and RAs on this campus would support such an effort to unionize. But in the opinion of GSEC members, it is certain that whether or not an official union is voted in, a strong organization is needed to fight steadily worsening conditions for graduate students at UCSC. ✓

Student Protest in Sacramento

Cut the Bull, Not the Budget

by Patrick Twohy

In one of the largest student demonstrations to take place at the state capital in years, over 500 students last week called for no fee increases and no cuts in facilities for all state-funded schools. About 40 UCSC students were among the crowd.

As office workers in the capital and surrounding buildings watched from windows, speakers denounced cuts in programs for Third World students and insisted that government respond to demands for more cultural education programs.

The demonstration began as 400 students from San Francisco State marched down Capital Mall toward the Capitol carrying signs and chanting "cut the bull, not the budget." Representatives of the groups participating in the rally, including UCSC's Fred Civian, were interviewed by major radio and television stations in Sacramento.

The crowd, especially the contingent from San Francisco State, seemed very aware of the similarities between this rally and rallies that took place in the late '60s and early '70s. Speakers noted that in 1969 students and faculty at San Francisco State struck for five months until demands for an ethnic studies program were met. Then college president S.I. Hayakawa called the national guard on the strikers in an attempt to squash the movement. Meanwhile, then-Governor Ronald Reagan said that the easiest way to deal with such protests would be to have "fewer students, fewer faculty, and more order."

At least ten speakers addressed the excited but peaceful crowd, including American Indian Movement (AIM) founder Dennis Banks, and Dean McGee of San Francisco State's School of Ethnic Studies. There were also speakers from California Students United Network (CalSUN); MECHA, a statewide Latino students organization; and the statewide Asian Pacific Student Union.

Banks, who is also chancellor of D-Q University, an Indian-run school near Davis, California, warned that "everyone knows that as long as you can hear the Indian drums, you're OK, but when the drums stop, you'd better watch out....Well, Ronald Reagan better watch out." Banks denounced attempts to eject D-Q University from the former communications base it has leased from the federal government. "Indians will not give up one more inch of this land as long as I have anything to do with it."

Speakers reflected the crowd's anger against growing military budgets and shrinking allocations for educational and social services. "When you're educated, you don't join no goddamned army," shouted speaker Jose Montoya, a professor of art at Sacramento State. Montoya said that the government would not respond to popular demands unless forced. He described the capital dome as a symbol of governmental intransigence. "This phallic symbol is so tight," he said, referring to the dome, "that if there were an earthquake, this thing would be the only thing left standing, dry-humping the cosmos."

Demonstrators shouted and clapped as Derek Gilliam, a speaker from San Francisco state, stepped to the rostrum. As his words echoed off the walls of the buildings housing California bureaucracy, Gilliam told his audience, "It is good to see so many children of the sixties....it is time for the children of the sixties to take the forefront."

While demonstrators chanted and clapped outside, many students lobbied representatives in the state senate and assembly. Senator Henry Mello met with a number of students from UCSC and indicated his support for student concerns, saying education is his highest priority. He is also attempting to prevent reductions in social services by finding other methods to cover the state's $3.7 to $4 billion deficit.

One of the proposals under consideration is a tax on non-renewable resources, which does not exist in the state. Such a tax, called a severance tax, would mainly affect oil drillers. California is the fourth largest producer of oil in the country, and it is one of few to lack a severance tax. A tax modelled after Alaska's 12 percent rate would raise $500 million per year for the state.

Governor Brown has proposed a $25 to $50 million cut for UC, but analysts in the capitol suggest that actual cuts might be as high as $150 million, six times the governor's proposal. Cuts of that magnitude would necessitate drastic reductions in teaching staff, and perhaps the closing of a UC campus.

The demonstration attracted the attention of a number of Sacramento city police. At the beginning of the event, only one city police officer was monitoring the crowd. By the time the crowd began dispersing, this writer noticed at least 12 officers ranged between the crowd and the entrance to the capitol. Their appearance coincided with the arrival of arch-conservative State Senator John Schmitz. Schmitz, who was recently censured by the Senate for remarks referring to Jews and lesbians, said he does not support demonstrators' demands for a lower military budget and higher social service budgets. "I'm not against war, I'm against wars you go into and don't plan on winning." He said he supported America's entry in the Vietnam war but "America was not trying to win that war; we were trying to lose." Schmitz was the only legislator who chose to speak to students in the midst of the demonstration, and at one point, a large crowd had gathered around him as he denounced the gathering. ✓

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OFFER EXPIRES 5/20/82

Few Students Take Letter Grades

Evaluating the Option

graphic by Stuart Leavenworth

by Kevin Walsh

In the aftermath of one of the more fundamental changes to the evaluation process at UCSC, 381 students (six percent of the student body) chose the grade option in one or more of their winter quarter classes. The largest group of students choosing the grade option were biology majors (25 percent), but grades were awarded in every major, from anthropology to theater arts.

Though this was not the first quarter that grade have been offered at UCSC, it was the first time that the option has been so widely available. Formerly, only boards of study which "deemed letter grades to be essential for entrance evaluations by graduate and professional schools" could offer letter grades in upper division courses. However, letter grades were also available in selected introductory courses in astronomy, biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

When the grade option was passed by an Academic Senate vote of 111 to 108, many students believed it was a blow to the Narrative Evaluation System even though an evaluation accompanies all grades. The letter grade appears on the transcript, however, and some professors and students point out that accompanying evaluations may be overlooked as an unnecessary supplement to the single sheet of paper containing all the information a school requires for admission.

Berkeley has already requested its redirect students to utilize the grade option to make the conversion easier. In a phone memo dated November 18, Berkeley's associate dean of letters and sciences said that Berkeley "strongly recommends that redirect students be encouraged to opt for courses at UCSC on a letter grade basis." UCSC's Berkeley redirect office, however, points out that this is a recommendation and not a requirement. Berkeley redirects represent approximately 20 percent of those students who chose the grade option.

One of the primary reasons for the full institution of the grade option was to offset declining enrollment. Richard Moll, director of admissions, said that the "grade option to the outside world is clearly appealing. We continue in our spiel on Santa Cruz to give priority in support to the narrative evaluation, but we also let them know that grades are available." According to Moll, high school counselors, and "especially parents, are very happy to see grades." Most faculty and students interviewed generally agree that Moll was instrumental in pushing the grade option through the Academic Senate last year. They point out, however, that last year, the university was already at peak enrollment and next year Moll predicts that they might have to "cut back a bit on enrollment and hopefully close admissions early." Many students interviewed believed that the attempt to cater to the needs of potential students was unnecessary. Moll, however, believes that the grade option offers "the best of both worlds" and says that he is "delighted with the results" that only a minority of students elected the grade option in winter.

From the perspective of professors interviewed, the grade option presented a complicated, though not entirely unfamiliar situation. Many professors have given grades at other universities they taught at prior to coming to Santa Cruz, and for many, the flight to Santa Cruz in the mid-'60s and early '70s was an attempt to escape the traditional model of education and enter into a more experimental understanding of the learning process. This included the narrative evaluation as a more meaningful assessment of a student's achievements over the course of a quarter rather than describing it in a single letter.

Robert Meister, a professor in Legal Studies and politics, was one of the many professors in the liberal arts who gave out a letter grade last winter. For Meister, this was not the first time he has given a student a grade since he left Harvard; extension students have requested grades in the past. For Meister it was a "question of whether to judge the student's work in isolation or relative to the other students' work in the class." "Should I," he continued, "give that student a grade as if he were the only student in the course or should he be graded against other students in the class who did not request a letter grade." In Meister's case, one student in his Legal Studies seminar chose a letter grade option. The option presents the problem of establishing a single criteria against which a student's performance can be judged.

Meister posed a theoretical problem to prove how difficult establishing that criteria might be. If a physics major took a politics course with a group of politics majors and worked very hard at the course and succeeded with a modest degree on the papers, would it be fair to judge the physics student in relation to the rest of the class which are all majors in the field. Meister said he would give that physics student an outstanding evaluation. But if he were to give him a grade, would it be fair to give him a higher grade than a politics student who submitted work of equal caliber if the work was not equally promising. "The evaluation makes it clear the standard the student is evaluated by. The grading system does not allow that flexibility. It is a very crude system and does not have the subtlety of an evaluation."

When Meister graded the student in his class, he "gave the student a grade in isolation, otherwise I would have been giving every other student in the class a grade and simply not reporting it."

While still only a minority of students choose the grade option, there are growing fears that the current trend toward careers will jeopardize the future of the evaluation system, as new students, under economic and parental pressure, regard the evaluation system as unorthodox and hence unacceptable. The figures for winter and spring illustrate that there is support for the grade option and that it is predominantly used for entrance into medical school. Yet students and faculty interviewed emphasize that the future of the evaluation system rests wholly on the shoulders of students who maintain the system as an alternative to letter grades, and by professors who make certain first their educational endeavor provides a meaningful experience. ✓

Berkeley has already requested its redirects to use the grade option.

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"A man-made system of education"

Questioning Authority from the Inside

photo by Liz Blozan

by Liz Blozan

She'd been described to me as both a shark and a saint. Whatever words you choose to define Helene Moglen, you must admit that she is a first-generation member of a new breed. The very fact that she's a woman holding the positions of both Provost of Kresge College and Dean of Humanities, the only woman in UCSC history to possess so much administrative power, distinguishes her as a unique individual.

But what kind of woman is she? Whether she fought or flew her way up, of one thing we can be sure: her power consists of more than her official prerogatives. It is the force of her personality that makes her authority influential and it is the vision of her ideas that makes this influence significant to the university community.

I'd been warned Moglen was a shrewd thinker, happiest when exercising power, and frankly, when I arrived at her office for the interview I was inclined to think of her as more shark than anything else. Asked by her secretary if I would please have a seat while Helene finished up a phone conversation, I huddled with my tape recorder and camera in a corner of her couch, and listened timidly to the sound of her voice.

I couldn't make out words, but it sounded as though she disagreed with the caller. Her sentences, always beginning calmly, gained momentum as she worked up to her point. I began to envision her first slowly toying with her caller, as with a cornered mouse, then pouncing on the victim's argument until she pressed all reason out of it with her Yale rhetoric.

Looking around for a hole to scurry into, I noticed a large sticker pasted on her door. In big black letters it read: "Question Authority." This gave me no courage—only an administrator with unquestionable authority would dare to post that on her door.

But what Moglen had to say about authority, especially the authority of a university, questions not only the sovereignty of her own fortress of administrative power, but the established kingdoms of knowledge inherited by generation after generation as sacred, impenetrable truths.

She questions the ivory tower of history (white, male history), the competitive tradition of education, and even the success of institutions like Santa Cruz in attempting to defy these petrified authorities.

> *It's easy to go to a university like Santa Cruz and not have very much sense of what it's like to be Black or poor in this country.*

She sits with her legs crossed, leaning slightly forward in her chair. Not a tall woman, her true physical stature is in the expressiveness of her face: large round eyes harbor a concerned yet penetrating gaze and her wide mouth transforms quickly from a line set firmly against an unappealing suggestion to a broad smile welcoming a friendly remark.

Her voice, with rhythm and elegance that reminds me of Katherine Hepburn, gives her the distance and dignity of an Elizabethan duchess. But I got the impression that to be on the opposite side of an argument with her would be like picking a fight with a pit bull—she'd dig in at your weakest spot and refuse to let go.

And it is with just this stubbornness (may I call it determination) that she held on to ideas which would have been wrenched from a lesser grip by the narrow insistence of tradition.

Her first experience with college education was as an English student at Bryn Mawr, a prestigious women's college in Pennsylvania. Prodded along by the school's "essentially competitive" approach to learning, she and her classmates were buttered with facts and information "like so many pieces of toast," in preparation for grad school. The goal, cherished by President M. Carey Thomas, was not merely to be equal to the country's top male schools: "It was to be better."

Moglen began questioning the role assigned to her by Bryn Mawr's "Western, main-stream intellectual traditions: Where were the women while the wars were being fought? Even the white, mainstream women?" It was not until the late '60s, explains Moglen, "that women in academics began to understand that the male world was not the world they wished to claim as their own." With the publication of new versions of history, told from a feminist perspective, "the creation of a new consciousness had begun."

For Moglen, this consciousness demanded that she question not what was being taught, but how it was taught. By fighting merely to exceed males in a man-made system of education "roles remain static: only the actors change. This," she explains, "has little to do with growth, with creativity, with education."

As a feminist scholar, examining English literature from a feminist perspective, Moglen found that "facts" became questions and that to overcome the limitations of current work in her field she had to explore the feminist work produced in other disciplines. "The problem-oriented approach is necessarily brought into the classroom where women's studies is taught," says Moglen. "Here students learn with faculty that the question is everything."

This interdisciplinary personality of the original UCSC colleges attracted Moglen to Santa Cruz. She came partly to help resolve conflicts arising between then-distinct and often opposing goals of the colleges and the boards of study. She accepted her position in 1978, before the re-organization which steered college commitment away from the general, liberal arts education and re-structured colleges loosely around various disciplines. She recalls the original identity of the faculty members as that of "an intellectual, not simply a specialist or a practitioner." She supported the interdisciplinary focus of the colleges and the individual attention of the narrative evaluations as "part of a larger movement to reject competition as a method of learning and being."

Moglen found Kresge suffering from its own identity crisis. "Kresge was very isolated," she recalls. "Many of the faculty and most of the students had never even seen the college." Re-organization began shortly after she arrived and by settling major boards of study in the college she helped bring over "a whole new faculty much more central to campus." American Studies, History of Consciousness, Literature, Philosophy, and the Women's Studies program all ended up at Kresge.

Encouraging participation from each campus division, she designed an interdisciplinary core course (so far only staffed by the Humanities division) focusing on problem-solving in writing and analytical thinking.

> *At UCSC, "students learn with faculty that the question is everything.*

She organized the class in part to balance the "conservative thrust" of re-organization, which centered attention on boards that "were—and remain—'professional' in commitment with emphasis on the production of theory rather than the evocation of experience." The new thrust solved some of the problems of the earlier structure, but Moglen believes the school lost its diverse, interdisciplinary approach to education in the process. She resists "ghettoizing" Kresge's Women's Studies program, refusing to organize feminist scholars into a formal board. She points out that if Women's Studies faculty remain scattered thoughout the campus boards, feminist scholars can "act as a critical presences to help their disciplines develop in ways that are crucial to these fields."

Moglen wants university administrators and faculty alike to re-examine the scope of UCSC's ideologies. "Education has been teaching the Western male tradition," she stresses. "We should be talking about minority points of view, female points of view—a social reality which is not part of the Santa Cruz 'city on a hill.' It's very easy," she continues, "to go to a beautiful university like Santa Cruz and not have very much sense of what it's like to be Black in this country, to be poor in this country, to be oppressed in all kinds of ways."

Finally, she challenges students to question the theories and disciplines fed to them here and urges them to stand up for what they value in their education. "Students underestimate their power. If they were to take seriously their education," she asserts, "they would often provide leadership for the faculty that's running their university. I think this could happen at Santa Cruz, but so far it hasn't" ✓

ELECTION PREVIEW

Prop 9:
The Peripheral Canal

An Overflow of Conflicting Sentiment

by Damon F. May

Up until last week the Peripheral Canal had been the year's hottest issue fanning the fires of north-south antagonisms in California. "LA Grabs For More Water" San Francisco headlines screamed, while the Los Angeles *Times* sniffed more regally in editorials over the "cavalier" attitudes northern Californians harbor towards the southland's needs.

But in the latest April-May poll released last week, pollsters found statewide sentiment currently running 5-3 against the Canal. And in southern California, where voters polled in March were 5-1 *for* the canal, the April-May poll showed a dramatic shift, with southland voters now only 2-1 for passage. Combining with northern California's overwhelming *no* to the canal (7-1), the accelerating trend toward statewide opposition could mean the Peripheral Canal is headed for the drink.

The "bottom line"—money—is proving to be the great electoral unifier, as the recent poll found among southern Californians. The fact is, however, nobody can *find* the bottom line—everybody is unsure of the cost effects of inflation on construction, financing, energy, taxes, as well as water demand alone. Figures for the Peripheral Canal have run amok, from several billion to over 20 billion dollars.

But even if the Peripheral Canal is sunk, the only issue sure to die with it is the price tag.

"No matter who wins, it won't be the end of it," said a staff member of the Water Resources Center at UC Davis. "If they need the water, they'll get the water."

Whether or not that is the case, water conservation and allocation politics are to California what oil politics is to America. In both cases a "drought" shed light on the dire consequences of dependence upon scarce resources. In California, the Peripheral Canal battle has reflected different responses to dependence: on one side is the

★ ● 1982 ● ★

SPRING ELECTION

All students vote on these issues: CalPIRG and College Membership Fee.

Undergraduates vote also on a "Student Union" and for an SBPC Rep. and Alternate Rep.

★ ATTENTION UCSC STUDENTS ★

● **All UCSC students should have recieved a ballot this week for the Spring 1982 Election** ●
● ***Ballots for undergraduate students were placed in college mailboxes*** ●
● ***Ballots for graduates students were mailed to board of studies mailboxes*** ●

● **IF YOU DIDN'T RECIEVE A BALLOT, OR IF YOU MISPLACED IT, GO TO THE CAMPUS ACTIVITIES OFFICE FOR A DUPLICATE** ●

★ BE INFORMED VOTERS ★

● ***Read the materials included with your ballot*** ●

● **ATTEND AN ELECTION FORUM ON MONDAY, MAY 24, 4-5 PM, IN CLASSROOM BLDG I** ●

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The corporations that have contributed heavily to the pro-canal cause read like a California Winner's Circle in the Fortune 500, including several oil companies, the Tejon Ranch Company, and the Irvine Company.

growing coalition of mixed-motive conservationists who say conservation alleviates dependence, on the other the big resource users and profiteers who say expansion will end dependence. Both say the other's ideas will end everything *but* dependence. Both are here to stay.

Eighty-five percent of California water goes to agriculture, by far the state's richest industry. Most of that water is siphoned down from northern California to the San Joaquin Valley, a supplyline the Peripheral Canal is designed to double. The corporations that either own thousands of acreage dependent upon imported water, or have contributed heavily to the pro-canal cause, or both, read like a California Winner's Circle in the Fortune 500. Among them are: Getty Oil, Union Oil, Shell Oil, Atlantic Richfield, Tejon Ranch Company (50 percent of which is owned by the Chandler family, who also control the LA *Times*) Mission Viejo Co., and the Irvine Company.

The J.G. Boswell Co., which irrigates more cotton acreage than any farm in California, and the Salyer Land Co., another cotton giant, have between them contributed almost half a million dollars to *defeat* the Peripheral Canal. But their seemingly maverick alignment with environmentalists is not so maverick after all. They oppose the canal because they're certain the environmental restrictions in SB 200 will overprotect the delta and thwart the water delivery promised them.

Canal designers claim the Peripheral Canal will eliminate some ancient problems of nature, as well as more recent man-made problems. First, predictions of exponential population growth, coupled with the statistical reality of one drought year in seven and one dry year every four, have provoked dire projections of water scarcity and consequent economic doom for the farmers and multi-corporation owned farms of the great central valley regions. The Peripheral Canal, with its excess capacity for peak flows of winter and spring and its additional storage facilities, would supposedly capture formerly unavailable rainwater and store the surpluses for the inevitable drought years. (Continental United States uses scarcely ten percent of its annual rainfall.) Proponents of the canal also like to point to the Supreme Court's decision to cut Arizona's Colorado River allocations to California by 55 percent by the mid 1980s as an impetus for completing the State Water Project's plan.

Second, canal designers and proponents say the canal will eliminate continuing ecological degradation in the Sacramento-San

Here's The Proposition:

The Peripheral Canal Referendum, Proposition 9 on the June 8 ballot, asks Californians to endorse or repeal a 1980 law (SB 200) that authorized numerous mega-waterworks construction and some environmental protection guarantees. SB 200, by itself, would lead to the completion of the State Water Project, a 1960 grand scheme for aqueducts, pumping stations, dams, reservoirs and other facilities to meet predictions of California —primarily southern California—water needs into the 21st century.

By the time SB 200 was signed into law, however, it had been hitched to Proposition 8, a 1980 ballot package amending the state constitution to provide environmental protection for the Sacramento Delta, San Francisco Bay, the Suisun Marsh, and "wild" rivers up the coast. Linked together by law—repealing one repeals the other—the compromise represented by SB 200 and Prop 8 was viewed by many as a concession to water development lobbyists. The conservation and environmental protections of Prop 8 could be easily shunted aside further down the pike.

Nearly a million people signed petitions to repeal the law, thus qualifying Prop 9 as the first referendum for the state ballot in almost 30 years.

The canal—an unlined, 400-foot wide, 42-mile long earthen ditch—would skirt the eastern rim of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, transporting fresh water *around* the delta to the pump plants at its southwestern end, and from there on down to southern California via aqueducts to existing and additional reservoirs and groundwater facilities.

The Peripheral Canal is the crowning engineering feat of the State Water Project. To many proponents, it is the cure for what ails us, and to many opponents, a tragic case-in-point of what ails us.

—Damon E. May

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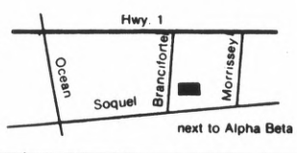

Peripheral Canal continued

Joaquin delta, an enormous inland river estuary, the convergence of California's major river system, and home to farmers, fisheries, wildlife, and not a few recreational businesses. The problem is that salt water and wastes from San Francisco Bay are being sucked into the delta by the herculean twin pumping plants at the southwestern end, currently used by the Department of Water Resources to bring water down through the delta and on southward. The so-called "reverse flows" created by the suction have devastating effects, not only on the quality of the delta water and its fish and wildlife populations, but even more directly upon the fish that spawn there. Salmon are confused by the false currents and migrate in the wrong directions, and other fish larvae and fry get sucked into the pumps in untold numbers. Canal supporters claim the Peripheral Canal, by diverting water around the delta instead of through its fragile natural tidewater channels, would eliminate the damages of reverse flow.

Also, proponents claim, the capabilities of the canal to hold water surpluses would allow the state to flush the delta with rejuvenating fresh water as farmers and the environment needed it. This would be solely up to the discretionary powers of the Department of Water Resources, however, a liberty which makes neither northern or southern farmers particularly happy.

Canal or no canal, the water delivery system is awesome as it stands now: *New West* magazine (June 1980) reported that "Every year enough water to put a city the size of San Francisco under 18 feet is pumped over a range higher than the highest falls in North America." The irony, as author Richard Barnett points out in his book *The Lean Years*, is that it requires more oil-fired energy to move that water south than is generated by the dams that store the water.

Not only the costs of transporting water are coming under fire from conservationists, but also the irrigation techniques used on the mega-farms of California's dry interior. Farmers are criticized for using water-intensive furrow irrigation, instead of turning to more tight-fisted methods such as drip irrigation and sprinklers.

But Dr. David Davenport of UC Davis says, "A reasonably well-managed drip system, compared to a reasonably managed furrow system, is about the same. And when PG&E raises their rates [for pumping water] they won't be wasting water...Remember, the farmers are not all that bad."

The accelerating trend towards statewide opposition could mean the Peripheral canal is headed for the drink.

Dr. Rex Woods of the Water Resources Center at UC Davis would agree. "In many instances all of southern California is getting a bad rap. They *are* making [water] reductions. A lot of the folks down there are between a rock and a hard place. In San Diego they found that drip irrigation actually increased their water usage—because they could now grow avocados on hillsides, they increased their acreage."

Notions of water "efficiency" are as varied as predictions on Peripheral Canal costs: it all depends upon where you draw the bottom line. Water Agency officials in Kern County have pointed to a recent study giving county farmers high marks for water-use efficiency. But as UCSC instructor Steve Gliessman points out, "Sure, you can give them high marks for water irrigation if you only look at crop yield." He added that efficiency in terms of the ultimate costs of water transfer and pesticide and fertilizer pollution from unreclaimed runoff is another matter.

And still another matter, in the eyes of conservationists and some agro-economists, is the appropriateness of particular crops to particular regions. Berkeley Professor Luna Leopold, who is very concerned over freshwater levels in the Sacramento Delta, is opposed to the canal. As he sees it, the very life of the delta is being jeopardized by incorrect applications of water to crops having no business in the arid central valley to begin with. "As far as agricultural uses of water goes, those kinds of very large-scale crops being grown are not always native to California. They can be grown elsewhere."

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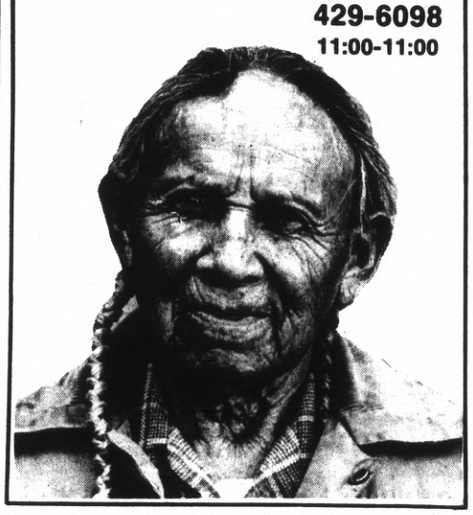

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CAMPUS CLIPS

Chancellor Sinsheimer gave a final denial of tenure to Community Studies Professor Nancy Shaw yesterday, effectively closing a four month long battle between People United for a Responsible University (PURU) and the administration to reverse a "tentative negattive" decision made earlier this year.

PURU is planning to respond to the decision by asking its members to wear red armbands throughout the rest of the quarter and through educational forums. But according to PURU organizing member Pico Ben-Amotz, "Even the Chancellor can't do anything about it now, and protests are a bit futile. We'll be trying, though, to secure some money for her legal defense and to continue with the struggle for academic freedom."

The heart of the conflict rests on whether the denial reflects the university's lack of support for the kind of academia Shaw and community studies represent (as PURU has said) or whether the decision was based solely on individual merit (as the chancellor has said).

"I'm disappointed," Shaw said after the decision yesterday, "but not surprised because of the way the initial tentative negative was justified. That has led me to believe that there may be other things at work than just the facts."

—Stephie Denmark

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(PURU) took their case for granting Community Studies Professor Nancy Shaw tenure up to University of California President David Saxon's office last week, but the response they received was nebulous at best. "The role of this office is to forward information back to the chancellor," said Lubbe Levi-Midlinsky, director of employee relations for the UC system. "We have no authority to intervene; we can pass material on, but we cannot let you know about any positive action," Midlinsky said.

Though PURU was unable to secure an appointment with Saxon, its representatives left with Saxon's secretary petitions from over 100 students and faculty requesting that Nancy Shaw be granted tenure. The trip to Berkeley comes one day after PURU members attempted to see Chancellor Sinsheimer to accept a decision they had asked him to give on Shaw's tenure. They were told Sinshiemer was out of town, and PURU member Susan Shapp said that since no decision was given, PURU would implement "Code Red" activities aimed to support Shaw.

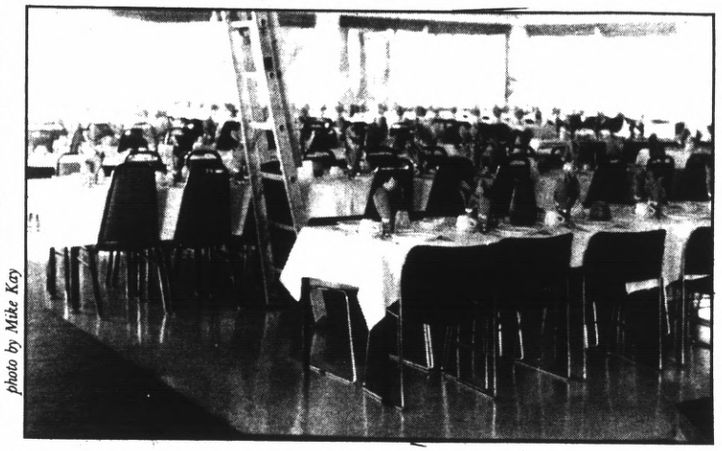

photo by Mike Kay

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Without warning anyone at UCSC, UC *quadrupled* the cost of medical coverage for UC staff and faculty while reducing benefits and increasing the yearly deductible. "It's pretty obvious," said Suzanne McLean, UCSC staff member and vice-president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees local 1728, "that systemwide did either very little or pretty poor negotiating with the insurance companies."

The major changes are in the Prudential plan. As of August 1, 1982, the current monthly charge of $8.28 for single coverage and $16.62 for family will be increased to $40.42 and $78.82 respectively. At the same time, the annual deductible will rise from $75 single and $250 family to $200 and $400 respectively.

UCSC employees are hit particularly hard because of the lack of alternative health care options such as Kaiser, which, according to MacLean, are available at the other UC campuses. Chancellor Sinsheimer, like the other UCSC employees, has voiced concern over the increase in medical costs and deductions. "We are in the process of exploring all possible options." he said. "I am hopeful that it will be possible to arrange alternatives, but I do not know how rapidly this can be done."

The campus community experiences a population explosion every spring, but the new residents are not exactly part of the student body. UCSC's animals are having young ones right now. The most visible are the new-born fawns, but cute and fearless as they are, Dan Stahlman, Superintendent of Grounds and Equipment, warns people not to handle seemingly abandoned fawns because the does might afterward reject them.

"The fawns have no scent of their own right now," explains Stahlman, "and the smell of human on them makes the does think they are alien. Also, the smell allows dogs to find and kill them more easily."

He also urges people to drive cautiously and watch for the deer, especially at popular deer crossings, such as the 20-mile-per-hour curve by Stevenson College.

■□■□

Celebrate the variety of life at UCSC's third annual Multi-Cultural Festival this Sunday from 11 am to 6 pm in the Upper Quarry. Games, pinantas, and foods from around the world will be featured, along with live music from the San Jose Taiko Drummers, an Asian-American ceremonial group; Hedzoleh Soundz, an African Jazz musician; Master Song, a professional martial artist; and a special appearance by "The King of Salsa," Tito Puente and his Latin Jazz Ensemble. Los Hermanos, a family of Ballet-Folklorico dancers, will also perform.

■□■□

Being disabled does not mean a person is handicapped, and the events scheduled for UCSC's campuswide Disabled Awareness Day on May 27 will give living proof. "You can't really lecture about disabilities," points out Phil Kaplan, coordinator of Veteran and Disabled Services at UCSC. "You have to show people."

The day will begin with demonstrations of items such as reading machines, laser-operated walking canes, and wheelchair lifts in the Baytree Bookstore parking lot between 10 am and 2 pm. The UCSC Banana Slugs will play ball with the Santa Cruz Roller Coasters in an hour-long exhibition of wheelchair basketball at noon in the East Field House. Finally, the Musign Theatre Company, four hearing-impaired performers with a unique act for both deaf and hearing which combines music, mimie and dance choreographed with American Sign Language, will perform in the Porter College Dining Hall at 8 pm.

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Just two last things—next Friday is National Financial Aid Day in May, and all students, parents and other friends of higher education are urged to call (202) 456-7639. Yes, that's the White House number; tell Reagan what you think about his proposed financial aid reductions. Also, don't forget to mail in your ballot so that you can have a say in whether UCSC will have a student union and a CalPIRG and who our undergraduate Student Body Presidents Council representative will be. You don't even have to use a stamp if you drop it into campus mail. ✓

—Shari Anderson and Alex Raksin

CHP Staffers!!

Whatever you do, don't forget about the election this Friday at 5 for *Editor in Chief!!* That's right, the annual chance for you to choose our next fearless leader. If you're not there, you will have blown it mightily.

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Prop 8: Paul Gann's "Victim's Bill of Rights"

Crime Prevention Goes Head-to-Head with Civil Liberty

ELECTION PREVIEW

by Ken Otterbourg

Sandwiched somewhere between rent control and the Peripheral Canal on the June ballot is the little-known Proposition 8, the "Victim's Bill of Rights." This initiative proposes changes in the state constitution that many fear are throwbacks to days of lesser justice. While it has been touted as crime prevention, many believe the measure to be a serious attack on civil liberties.

Paul Gann, the bill's major sponsor, is no stranger to ballot initiatives. The former Republican US Senate candidate coauthored the property tax—and budget—slashing Proposition 13, as well as a number of other initiatives that reduced social spending in favor of private gain.

Michele Vague, a local attorney and public defender, outlined the legal ramifications of the Victims' Bill of Rights at a recent American Civil Liberties Union forum at the Louden Nelson Center. An opponent of Proposition 8, Vague believes that in addition to its infringements on civil liberties, the bill will be costly and inefficient.

Proposition 8 would grant victims the right to restitution for stolen or damaged property. Vague noted that courts already recognize restitution as a legal punishment. The new law would require jury trials for these hearings and would force already overworked public defenders into the courts for what amount to personal injury civil suits. Insurance companies would also be allowed to sue defendants, since they would want to retrieve money paid out to claim-holders. Vague belives that this is not a deterrent to crime, since "most criminals have no money to begin with."

The Gann Initiative would allow prior convictions, regardless of their nature, to be used as testimony against a defendant, witness, or victim. Upon sentencing, felons would receive an automatic five-year prison term for each offense for which they had previously been convicted and punished.

There would also be a number of changes in the state penal code. Judges would be required to hear the victim's view during sentencing and probation. This would include the 250,000 misdemeanor cases, which are now often decided on the spot. Lengthy trials would appear in what previously would have been open and shut cases. The concept of diminished capacity (pleading temporary insanity) would also be disallowed. Vague stated that "this will deny defendants the right to a fair trial, while conflicting with the proposed truth-in-evidence amendment."

Another thing the initiative would do is grant citizens the right to attend safe schools. The state constitution already reads that "all people have the unalienable right of pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness and privacy." The proposed change, according to critics of the measure, is either redundant or else gives students and school faculty more rights than others. Vague believed that this section could be interpreted to mean that students would not have to attend a school that they felt was unsafe.

The most serious penal code change would be to eliminate plea bargaining. Currently, 90 percent of all defendants enter a plea, which Vague said "gives a certainty to a trial, and doesn't necessarily lighten a sentence." With this change, many more cases would have to go to trial, and accomplice plea bargaining, a powerful prosecuting tool, would be outlawed.

There has been a conspicuous lack of public debate on the Gann Initiative. In a press release, Santa Cruz County District Attorney Art Danner stated, "I support many of the initiative's provisions...and eagerly await the anticipated public debate and various views on these issues." This exchange of information has not materialized, and Vague said that "if people actually knew about the initiative, they would probably vote against it."

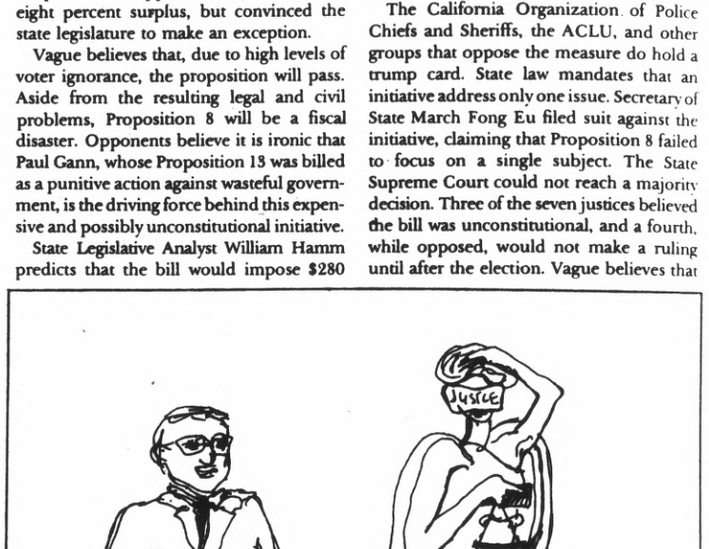
Proposition 8 qualified for the June ballot by apparently bending the initiative rules. According to state law, a petition signed by roughly 553,000 voters is needed to place an initiative on a state ballot. The law also requires an extra ten percent of the necessary signatures to compensate for invalidations. Proposition 8 supporters only collected an eight percent surplus, but convinced the state legislature to make an exception.

Vague believes that, due to high levels of voter ignorance, the proposition will pass. Aside from the resulting legal and civil problems, Proposition 8 will be a fiscal disaster. Opponents believe it is ironic that Paul Gann, whose Proposition 13 was billed as a punitive action against wasteful government, is the driving force behind this expensive and possibly unconstitutional initiative.

State Legislative Analyst William Hamm predicts that the bill would impose $280 million in prison construction costs. Proposition 1, which would authorize the selling of $495 million in bonds to construct state prisons, is also on the June ballot. But this would be strictly for the state penal system, and would not address the budget-strapped, overcrowded county jails. Hamm also states that annual prison operating expenses would increase by $47 million. No one is sure where this funding will come from.

But even Hamm is confused about the Justice, said that "most significant is the concealed costs of these changes, which would result in a need for twice as many judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and prisons."

The California Organization of Police Chiefs and Sheriffs, the ACLU, and other groups that oppose the measure do hold a trump card. State law mandates that an initiative address only one issue. Secretary of State March Fong Eu filed suit against the initiative, claiming that Proposition 8 failed to focus on a single subject. The State Supreme Court could not reach a majority decision. Three of the seven justices believed the bill was unconstitutional, and a fourth, while opposed, would not make a ruling until after the election. Vague believes that the Proposition 8 proponents may want the initiative to be post-electorally vetoed, so as to show that Justice Rose Byrd (a favorite target of state conservative forces) and others are opposing the will of the people. If the Supreme Court did not overrule the initiative there would be little hope of changing it, since a revision would require a two-thirds legislative majority.



Many people question the use of the stick, as opposed to the carrot, as a method of fighting crime. One study, conducted by Justice Department member Lawrence Greenfield concluded that the crime rate has been relatively stable since 1973. It also asserts that mandatory sentencing and other punitive measures do not deter crime, but instead actually lead to overcrowded penitentiaries, deteriorating prison conditions and continued jail violence. The United States prison population increased by 40,000 in 1981. Eugene Doleschal, director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Information Center, acknowledged that "with the exception of the Soviet Union and South Africa, our rate of incarceration is the highest in the world."

In short, opponents of Proposition 8 question the initiative's ability to solve the crime problem. ACLU members Elaine Elinson and Beth Meador explained in an election leaflet that "No one is disputing that crime is a serious problem. It is vital for those who make the law to carefully study the causes of crime—proverty, unemployment, social and economic injustice." Public defender Vague echoed this sentiment, saying, "Proposition 8 is insurance for a certain segment of society. We can do better than that." ✓

Prop 8 would repeal the right to truth-in-evidence and the exclusionary rule, which together guarantee privacy in the home. The bill would also legalize the use of wiretapping as evidence and would permit testimony previously considered irrelevant. Character defamation would be allowed and rape victims could be forced to disclose unnecessary and painful background information.

It also repeals the right to truth-in-evidence and the exclusionary rule, which guarantee privacy in the home. The bill would legalize the use of wire-tapping as evidence and would also permit testimony previously considered to be irrelevant. Character defamation would be allowed, and rape victims could be forced to disclose unnecessary and often painful background information. Also changed under Proposition 8 would be the bail process. Bail set by a judge could be appealed by victims, thereby allowing victims and defendants to barter over the amount of bail. Vague believes that involving victims in the bail process could lead to preventive detention in California. There were 1.5 million criminal cases last year, and bail and recognizance hearings could be required

CITY CLIPS

Jarvis' Shock Waves Slash County Budget to Ribbons

The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors accepted a proposed budget this week that will eliminate 188 positions in what may be just the first round of cuts this year. The budget of $111,948,843 is a 10.7 percent reduction from last year, cutting nearly $2 million from the county fund. Acceptance of the budget by the County Administrative Officer (CAO) is the first step in a long series of discussions by the Supervisors, which are expected to be volatile and difficult.

According to George Newell, acting county administrative officer, if the inheritance tax repeal and the income tax indexing initiatives pass, an additional $1.5-2 million may have to be cut in September, when the state budget for 1982-1983 is constructed. The major departments hit by this proposal are planning, with a 21.4 percent staff reduction, health services agency, with 13.4 percent, justice system (which includes sheriff, district attorney, pre-trial release, etc.), with 7 percent, and social services with an 18.4 percent reduction. Newell suggests that a slowing economy, a reduction of state revenues, the 1982 storm, and expensive trials are the major cause of the proposed cutbacks.

The first hearing on the budget is scheduled for June 16, 1982 in the board of supervisor's chambers.

A Not So Special Education

Santa Cruz city schools have drafted a lawsuit against California that claims the state acted unconstitutionally when it ordered the establishment of special-education programs and then cut back on the necessary funds. The state now only provides 69.2 percent of special-education program funds in the elementary school district, and 77.5 percent of the funds in the high school district.

Consequently, Santa Cruz schools had to make up the funds from regular education programs as well as lay off four speech therapists and one resource specialist. Robert Clark, a consultant for the Office of Special Education at the state Department of Education, said, "Where's the money going to come from? Should we take it out of welfare or Medi-Cal? We don't take it out of the salaries of representatives."

In Santa Cruz approximately 75 students with learning disabilities will be affected.

Cops Charged With Conspiracy

Charges of conspiracy have been added to the 25 counts of felony police brutality already charged against four Santa Cruz police officers and two former officers. Officers Donald Hollen, Mark Cattani, Joe Sanchez and Ed Chevalier, and former officers Lt. Rick LeMarzuand and Michael Redus have been accused of beating "street people" found illegally camping on numerous occasions. The Santa Cruz District Attorney added the conspiracy charges after fellow officers said that there was a "concerted effort on the part of a number of these officers to take matters into their own hands, and thereby under the color of their authority, assaulted and actually battered some of these [street] people to get them out of town."

During a Civil Service hearing, fellow officers testified that the last, or graveyard shift, had an unofficial radio code, "Code Blue," which the police use to indicate that they had a transient target. The code, according to the testifying officers, referred to the color of the bruises on the victims' bodies. The beatings allegedly took place between November 1979 and May 1981. Witnesses at the hearing also testified that the department had a policy of "no victim, no complaint," which meant that if a victim didn't file a complaint then there wouldn't be any investigation. Recent events seem to indicate they were wrong.

Easy Evictions Again

When the Santa Cruz City Council passed a Just Cause for Eviction Law in April, renters in the city breathed a little easier. This law requires landlords to have legitimate reasons for the eviction of a tentant. It also offers the opportunity for tenants to challenge the eviction and collect damages if it was proved to be illegal. But last Thursday, hours before the new law was to go into effect, a petition was submitted to the City Clerk demanding that the law be striken from the books or placed on the November ballot.

"These are just our opening shots," warned Bill Sweringen, apartment house owner and petition organizer. He also hopes to help defeat Measure B, the rent control initiative on the June 8 ballot. Sweringen claimed the eviction law assumes "total guilt on the part of the landlord."

Vice-Mayor Bruce Van Allen disagreed and called the law a necessary one to even out the balance of power between landlords and tenants. He also criticized the petition drive, claiming that the ordinance had been portrayed by signature gatherers as an infringement upon property rights.

More VARC Barks

Voters Against Rent Control (VARC) has announced that they suspect Tom Hayden and the Campaign for Economic Democracy (CED) may be about to sneak into Santa Cruz behind the battle for rent control and eventually take over the city council and the board of supervisors.

In a full-page ad in Sunday's *Sentinel*, VARC implied that CED was behind the $6000 voter registration contract between Santa Cruz County and the Valley Oak Institute, a non-profit organization based in Davis. Valley Oak was hired to register voters throughout Santa Cruz County, but primarily in Watsonville by the use a bilingual door-to-door campaign. The rent control initiative, however, is limited to the city of Santa Cruz.

VARC accused Henrik Kibak of Valley Oak, a former treasurer of CED, of living at the same address as Cathy Calfo, coordinator of the Community Campaign for Fair Rents. In fact, Calfo and Kibak are married.

"Valley Oak is not CED-controlled," countered Calfo. "There is a seven-member board, of which one person happens to belong to CED. Another woman sitting on the board is the assistant chief of elections for the state of California.

"I could sit around all day and make false accusations if I wanted to," added Calfo, "but unlike VARC, our campaign is only dealing with the issue of rent control."

No Vacancy for Nuclear War

Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin has blasted the Reagan administration's plan for the relocating of 400,000 people from San Francisco in the event of nuclear war.

"I will do all in my power as mayor of Santa Cruz to resist the insanity of such a dishonest and misleading program as civil defense against nuclear war," Rotkin said.

California Nuclear Civil Protection Chief Loren Fields disagreed, and called Rotkin a "doomsday activist." He added that "there are no absolute definitions of what a nuclear war might be like.

In response to accusations that the Soviet Union is preparing civil defense programs for nuclear war, Rotkin replied, "If the Russians are stupid enough to believe that there can be a civil defense against nuclear war, than let them waste their money and time, not ours."

Mike Royko

is on vacation

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THE STUDENT'S FRIEND
Serving the UCSC Community for 11 Years

EDITORIAL

Sexual harassment reforms, student consumer hotlines and an effective challenge to licensing UC's Livermore weapons research laboratory—these have all been major accomplishments of the California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG), a student-funded and -controlled research and advocacy organization with three chapters within the University of California and 125 nationwide. *City on a Hill* hopes students will use next Tuesday's elections to give CalPIRG the support that it deserves.

Last month, over 1700 students added their names to a petition supporting CalPIRG, over twice the initial goal and "three times what was needed to qualify for the ballot," according to petition organizer Will Constantine. But even without this overwhelming mandate, federal and statewide trends away from supporting education show the urgency for students to speak out in the public sector with a unified voice. While the Student Union will help unify the student voice at UCSC, CalPIRG provides a clear solution to the fragmentation among colleges that is keeping American students from becoming one of the most powerful lobbying and research groups in the country. ✓

Geographically, UCSC is one of the largest campuses in the UC system, but in enrollment, it is one of the smallest. Until recently, no coherent, democratic mechanism existed to bring a unified voice to the fragmented and isolated structure of this campus. *City on a Hill* supports the proposed Student Union because we feel it can provide that needed voice.

Student input into administrative decision-making presently comes from scattered student representatives on the various campus committees and *ad hoc* student organizations. Student representatives have no clear way to communicate about issues brought before their committees with either the student body or with other student committee members. The *ad hoc* groups, while highly vocal, are usually formed to deal with specific crises and rarely adequately represent the views of all students. Their contribution to the administration is both sporadic and disorganized.

A student union will take time to become fully functional and organized. However, with the budget crisis and other issues currently facing the UCSC community the need is imperative for a united student voice. The sooner such an organization is established, the sooner it can get to work representing UCSC's students. ✓

LETTERS

MEASURE B IS A GOOD LAW

Dear Staff:

As a former student of Paul Niebanck, and as one who respects his past political work, I was quite distressed to read his article against rent control (Measure B) in *City On a Hill* last week.

Either he is deliberately misleading people or he has done poor research in formulating his opposition.

The proposal is a very "low bureaucracy" law for good landlords because they'll get small rent increases each year after simply registering with the city (the way all other business people do). Since most landlords are good landlords, they simply won't be affected much by rent control.

I think Mr. Niebanck is wrong when he states that three-fourths of central Santa Cruz rental units are locally owned. A recent survey of the Beach Flats neighborhood (very much in the center of town) shows that well over half the rental units there are not locally owned. Tenants need protection from these investor-landlords whose only consideration is maximizing profit—even at the expense of people's needs.

Another error Mr. Niebanck makes is suggesting that rent control will discourage maintenance. Measure B has specific provisions to encourage maintenance and specific penalties for failure to maintain a rental unit. It's right in the text of the law.

Mr. Niebanck's complaints about the process by which Measure B was developed might have some merit if there were major technical flaws in its provisions. Yet I have not heard of any pointed out by the opposition. His arguments and the arguments of VARC are general and concern the concept of rent control. The law is well-designed and technically sound. And the idea that putting the measure to a vote of the people is "bad process" is ludicrous.

Mr. Niebanck is right about one thing: This issue has shaken the progressive coalition in Santa Cruz a little. This is largely due to Mr. Niebanck's own agitation in the community. I consider myself an activist in the progressive community and almost everyone is coming around to support Measure B. If Paul Niebanck and a few others would get together with us on this we'd have a strong fair rents law and an even stronger progressive coalition working to govern Santa Cruz in the years ahead.

Don Lane
Merrill '78

RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Dear Staff:

I am an instructor at UCSC and a landlord and I would like to share some of my feelings concerning the upcoming rent control initiative. Several years ago, I purchased a house in Santa Cruz. I lived in that house for three years and during that time managed to save enough money for a down payment on another house in a rural environment. It took some luck, some sacrifice, and a lot of hard work to put together the deal on the new home but somehow it all fell into place. Since I no longer needed to live in the first house, I put it on the rental market. In the following years I was able to purchase a couple more places around town through refinancing the original and some more hard-earned savings. My rents are reasonable and my relationships with my tenants are mutually pleasant. Throughout the years I have made substantial improvements to my properties and done what I could to improve the rental real estate in the city of Santa Cruz. What I was doing was investing in my community while doing what I could to support something that had a mutual benefit to both myself and the residents of our town.

Now I am faced with the proposition that the local government will enter my business affairs and tell me what I can and cannot do with my tenants and my properties. They say that they are going to tell me what a "fair" profit will be and the best way to run my business. What they are attempting to do in my opinion is to take over my private property. Of course I will still retain title to my property but they will have the authority in the management of them. I will, however, still have the responsibility for making the mortgage payments, paying the taxes and insurance and maintenance costs.

Before you cast your ballot for more government intervention into your personal life please think about both sides of the issue. If you indeed want the government to take over the authority in your business dealings with your landlord and if you think that the way the proposition is written will make Santa Cruz a better place to live then you should support the proposition. On the other hand, if you feel that free enterprise belongs in our society and if you think that people in business should have both responsibility and authority then it becomes your job to see that this proposition is not passed into law.

Bob Widmann
Physical Education Dept.

DEMAND FOR A FAIR EDUCATION

An open letter to the UCSC community:

On May 12, 29 UCSC students and community members attended a state-wide rally for educational rights in Sacramento. There were roughly 700 people there, most of whom were people of color. As whites we were the minority in this crowd, and for one of the first times we were able to experience the impact of the differences between the races.

Our message to all of you—Black, white, Native American, Asian, Chicano—is that it should not take a three hour bus ride, it should not take a rally, it should not take a day of speeches and politicians for each and every one of us to realize that many of the issues facing college students nationwide threatens all of *us*. The issue here is *educational rights*. We demand the right to learn in a university where different cultures, represented by significant numbers of many races, can be shared. We demand to learn in a non-racist university.

We must collectively fight to stop such threats as financial cutbacks that might put an end to EOP, community studies, women's studies, environmental studies, the arts and Oakes college. Though the financial cuts to education are real and severe (and we must help devise ways for the state to increase its revenues), we must also realize that these programs are threatened for other than financial reasons. The hard sciences are not being cut. The trend nationwide is for a technical education without teaching us about our communities. For this reason, funding for the liberal arts has become even more important.

Only through a diversified education can we students leave this institution as able and helpful human beings and begin to end racism in our society.

Nancy Berglass
College V
and
Daniel Weiss
College VIII

JUMBLED

Dear Staff:

In the article "Make a Decision" (May 13, 1982), concerning my tenure review, some information got jumbled.

A reporter asked me what were the results of the Privilege and Tenure Committee's review of the process leading to my tentative negative letter. I responded that I had been told by the committee that they had found a procedural error or errors. (Secrecy rules prevented their telling me what or how many errors.)

The committee did not, to my knowledge, recommend a specific outcome, although they did state that if the outcome were negative, they would hold a formal hearing which would include legal counsel, a transcript, and cross-examination. Somehow this information got jumbled up into a statement that the committee recommended my promotion, which they had not. This would be outside the scope of their work.

Nancy S. Shaw
Assistant Professor
of Community Studies

UNITED WE STAND

Open letter to the UCSC community:

All UCSC undergraduates should have received in their mail boxes the spring election ballot. I urge all students to go to their boxes and pick up the ballot. (Replacement ballots can be obtained from Campus Activities). Important decisions concerning the Student Union, CALPIRG, College Membership Fees, and Student Body Presidents Council Representatives will be made. We should all take advantage of this opportunity to influence the future of UCSC.

In my opinion, the crucial issue we will be voting on is whether to establish the first UCSC Student Union. Our affirmative vote will set up an "interim" coordinating council representing all members of the UCSC community. It is very important for students to organize. Our "ideal" of a strong, vital non-competitive *liberal arts* education is being undermined in a horrifying manner. The old adage united we stand, divided we fall has never been more true. The Student Union is not a guaranteed answer to the massive problems we face but without united organization our chances of being heard are limited. The UC administration is not going to simply give students power. A step to student empowerment is a Yes vote for the UCSC Student Union May 19-28.

Gwen Goodman
member of Students Organizing
Students (SOS)

KALEIDOSCOPE

SUMMER THEATER: The Bear Republic Theater will present Giradoux's *The Madwoman of Chaillot* to kick off its eigth annual summer season at the Barn Theater in Santa Cruz. A perennial favorite, *Madwoman* is the story of governing forces looking for oil under the streets of Paris. The production is directed by Michael Griggs and will open on June 17, running through July 11. The second production presented will be *This One Thing I Do* by Claire Braz-Valentine and Michael Griggs. The play explores, with humor and drama, the friendship between Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the authors of the original Equal Rights Amendment. This play will be guest-directd by Wilma Marcus and will run from July 22 through August 15.

NORTHWIND: The Capitola Book Cafe will be presenting Northwind, a new jazz fusion trio at a concert this Saturday night between 8-10 pm. The Cafe is located at King's Plaza Mall on 41st Avenue. Admission is free.

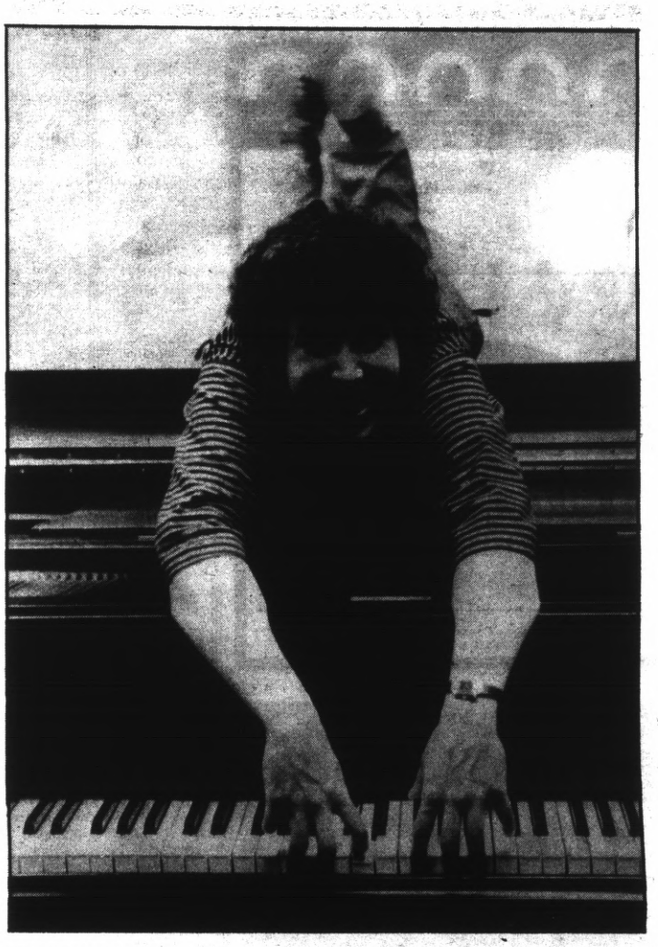
DWIGHT TASHANN CHISM: Dwight Chism's drawings have appeared in *City On A Hill* and *Twanas*, but the newspaper format doesn't quite do justice to his work. Chism's show, entitled *Nappy Art,* will be featured at not one, but two campus galleries: May 21-June 1 at the Porter Hall Gallery, and May 26-June 5 at the Merrill Lounge. *Nappy Art* will include multi-media pieces, drawings, and paintings. The reception is May 29 at 4 pm.

THE GHOST SONATA: August Stindberg's rarely-staged play, *The Ghost Sonata,* will run at the Performing Arts Theatre these next two weekends. A somber, surrealistic work by Sweden's greatest playwright, *Sonata* is an allegory in which dashed hopes and despair become tangible entities on the verge between life and death. The piece stars Edward Coughlin and Ward Willats and will play Thursday through Sunday, May 20-23, and the following weekend, May 27-29. Showtime is 8, and admission is $5 general, $3 students and seniors. For more information, call 429-2159.

DOLPHIN: *Dolphin*, a prize-winning color documentary film of breathtaking beauty that explores the relationship between humankind and dolphins, will be shown at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium on Wednesday, May 26, at 8 pm. The film traces the entire history of the species from antiquity to he present, and follows a crew of dolphin enthusiasts as they sail on their remarkable voyage to meet and protect dolphins throughout the world. Hardy Jones, the producer and co-director of *Dolphin* will make an appearance with the film. Tickets for the film are available at the Civic Auditorium Box Office $5.50 in advance, $6.50 at the door.

MONK TRIBUTE: On Monday, May 24, the jazz group *Sphere* will present a tribute to the late jazz great, Thelonious Monk. The band features Ben Riley on drums, Buster Williams on bass, Kenny Barron on piano and tenor saxophonist Charlie Rouse. The group's repertoire includes both selections written by Monk and original compositions. They are being touted as one of the best jazz bands playing today. Don't miss it! Tickets are $7.50.

Brian Auger and Search Party at the Catalyst, May 22. $3.50 advance/$4.50 day of the show.



ALIZA ABRAMS: On Saturday, May 22, UCSC music senior Aliza Abrams will perform her senior recital with a program of 20th century piano music. Featured in the concert are pieces by Debussy, Poulenc, Bartok, and Stravinsky. The concert will include both duet and solo pieces. Abrams will be joined by local pianist Larry Cramblett. The concert begins at 8 pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall at UCSC and is free. ✓

REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE: The Boulevard Theater Company will present the classic play *Rebel Without a Cause* by Shulman and Stern, directed by Nicholas Pierotti and Andrew Schiller on May 21, 22 and 23 and May 27, 28, 29, and 30 at the Santa Cruz Art Center (located at 1001 Center st.) This is an authorized stage version of the Warner Bros. film dealing with alienation among the youth of the silent generation. Tickets are $4 on Fridays and Saturdays, $3 on Thursdays and Sundays.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBUNAL: Max Gail ("Wojo" on *Barney Miller*), Dakota Sioux entertaier Floyd Westerman, and selected Indian activist speakers, including Dennis Banks and Leh Brightman, will host a benefit for the International American Indian Tribunal, a week-long conference to be held at D-Q University in Davis. Featured at the benefit will be the Four Winds Drummers and a film on the American Indian Movement encampment in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The benefit will be held at the Eagle Hall, 306 Mission, Thursday May 27, at 7. Admission is $3.50. ✓

CHINQUAPIN: Written and edited by students with the assistance of faculty members Roz Spafford and Charles Atkinson, *Chinquapin* is currently the only campus publication devoted entirely to student work. An anthology of poetry, prose, photography, and graphic art, the magazine is a valuable forum for our writers and artists, whose work is all too often obscured from public view.

Chinquapin Volume 3 shows quiet improvement over its predecessors; the product of increased staff continuity and experience. Coordinating editors Claire Anacreon and Barbara Silverthorne, both veteran staff members, have devoted time and energy over the year to produce a pleasantly balanced document that ably displays the diverse talent our community possesses. The drawings of Lisel Blash and Delissa Heiman are especially welcome, as the last two issues have presented only one graphic between them. This improvement is due in large measure to the editor's slow uphill battle to increase the amount of art and literature submitted for publication.

Next year they'll be working harder than ever, pushing their submission drive up to fall quarter in order to give artists and writers more time to meet the deadline. Although most of the editorial work is accomplished during winter quarter, volunteers will be needed in the fall to help with publicity and solicitation. Interested students should contact Roz Spafford at the Lit Board office.

Paul Mackinney

CIVIC AUDITORIUM

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KZSC and McGoo Productions present
John Mayall/Mick Taylor
John McVie
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TUES., MAY 25 8 PM
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Steve Howe
Carl Palmer
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$9.50 Advance
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WED., MAY 26 8 PM
A Film Called Dolphin
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SAT., MAY 29
Mr./Miss Santa Cruz Bodybuilding Competition
9 AM prejudging $5.00
7:30 PM Finals
$7.50 General Admission
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Do they like music? Do they have music of their own?
This unique experiment has opened up some new questions about man's relationship to other intelligent creatures.
This outstanding film to be shown at
SANTA CRUZ CIVIC AUDITORIUM
Wed., May 26 . . . . 8:00 p.m.
with personal appearance by the filmmaker
$5.50 Advance $6.50 at Door
Tickets & info:
CIVIC AUD. BOX OFFICE ph. 429-3444

CALEN

20 Thursday

☐movies

Wizard Of Oz. 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson students.

☐theater

"The Saga Of Susie's Sweetshop, or A Sticky Situation." This play is done in the mode of the melodrama, complete with villain, heroine, and hero. 8 pm, Cowell Dining Hall. $2 general, $1.50 students. (Play will run thru Sunday, 5/23.)

"Ghost Sonata" by Scandinavian writer August Strindberg, directed by Jim Clancy: a modern theater work set in Stockholm. 8 pm, Performing Arts Theater. $5 general, $3 students and seniors. (Play will run Thursday thru Sunday nights).

☐lectures

Mabel McKay, "Doctor Woman" of the Cache Creek Pomo Indian tribe, will speak about doctoring and basket weaving following the film **The Sucking Doctor** which documents an actual healing ceremony of the Pomo Indians. 6 pm (film), 7 pm (lecture), Oakes 105. Free.

"Further Evidence of our Unjust Legal System Towards Ethnic Minorities." A slide presentation of Koren immigrant Chol Soo Lee's current prison status by speaker Dennis Fong, representing the Chol Soo Lee Committee. 8 pm, Merrill Classroom 2. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Study Break: Discussion on the "Student Union." 6:30 pm, Porter Fireside Lounge. Free.

Kundalini-Meditation Dance, developed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. 7:30 pm, East Field House Activity Building. Free.

Seminar in healing, sponsored by the student organization Church of the New Birth. 8 pm, Merrill Baobab Room. Donations will be accepted. Every Thursday night through June 10.

Senior Exhibit opens: exploration of sculpture, drawings, paintings, and ceramics by Mike Kilgore. Porter Dining Hall Gallery. Exhibit runs through Tuesday, May 25.

21 Friday

☐movies

2001: A Space Odyssey 7:30 and 10 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50

Brubaker. 7:30 and 9:30 pm, Oakes 105. $2 general, $1.50. $2 general, $1.50 Oakes students.

Generations Of Resistance, a film about the struggle against white, colonialist oppression in South Africa. Program includes a poetry reading by a South African student attending UCSC. 7:30 pm, Merrill 102. $1.50.

☐concerts

"The Early Music Consort," an ensemble of 22 vocalists and instrumentalists perform music of the Renaissance and Baroque periods in their annual concert. 8 pm, Performings Arts Concert Hall. $3 general; $1 students, seniors, UCSC faculty and staff.

"The Saga of Susie's Sweetshop" (see 5/20)

"Ghost Sonata"—(see 5/20)

☐lectures

Biology Journal Club: John Gerhart, UC Berkeley: "Axis Determination in Xenopus Eggs." 12 noon, Thimann 397. Free.

Photographic Lecture Series: Ellen Brooks. 3 pm, Applied Science 368. Free.

Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquium: Dr. Jeremiah P. Ostriker, Princeton University: "Formation of Galaxies." 3:45 pm, Natural Science 2, Room 221. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Dance: Rock n' Roll band "Token Flurry." 9 pm to 1 am, Porter Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Porter students with I.D.

New Wave Bands "The Ions" and "Loose Ends." Student I.D. required. 9 pm to 1 am, Merrill Dining Hall. $1.

22 Saturday

☐movies

The N.Y. Erotic Film Festival. 7:30 and 9:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

☐concerts

Aliza Abrams: Senior music recital will be an evening of piano solos and duets with Larry Csamblett.

LITERARIA

City on a Hill Literary Supplement—May 20, 1982

In honor of the 25th anniversary of the publication of *On the Road*, we present a photo essay by Mark Bussey with text by Richard Rubin and a guy named Kerouac.

NONFICTION
Solidarity: Poland in the Season of Its Passion ..... p 16
A Life In Our Times ..... p 17
The Turning Point ..... p 20
FICTION
License Renewed ..... p 18
Nobody's Angel ..... p 18
ESSAYS
Letters From the Country ..... p 15
Happy To Be Here ..... p 15
PHOTO ESSAY
On the Road Again ..... p 19

Northern Lights

Is There Life Beyond California?

by Kitty Jones

Letters From The Country. *By Carol Bly. Harper and Row. 184 pp.*

Happy To Be Here. *By Garrison Keillor. Atheneum. 210 pp.*

FREEDOM, ESCAPE, MOV-ing on, the highway—these are persistent themes in American literature, from *Huck Finn* to *On The Road.* In a culture that celebrates the seductive imagery of perpetual motion and absolute liberation, writers have only begun to explore the shadow side of this freedom—loneliness, isolation, rootlessness, the haunting knowledge that you can't go home again. So many of us have run away to find ourselves, only to discover that we've lost precisely what gives the self a name, an identity, a sense of place, a home. Such, we are told, is the price of being a free individual.

Some writers have never accepted this Faustian bargain. They celebrate, instead, the joy and anguish of staying put, of accepting limits, finding beauty and strength within the circumscribed horizons of their particular bit of the world. Such regional writers all too often are seen as only having local importance, and fail to reach wider audiences. But two recent collections of essays by Minnesota writers show that regionalism, rather than a limitation, can be a source of strength and vision.

Carol Bly's *Letters from the Country* is just what the title suggests—a collection of reflective, thoughtful, highly personal bulletins from a woman who lives, writes and farms in Madison, Minnesota (population 2,242, 160 west of Minneapolis). Madison is one of F.S. Fitzgerald's "lost Swede towns," lost in "the prairie country of the Louisiana Purchase, the endless fainting fields, with the dusty rivers hooded by cottonwoods." But the "lostness" of Madison is less physical than spiritual: the loss of feeling, of self-respect, of anger, spontaneity, and will. This is a book filled with loving anger and exasperated commitment. Bly is a relentless critic of the banality of small-town Minnesota life, but her unswerving loyalty to her town and her faith in human possibility infuse the book with hope and energy.

The enemy of small-town life is, to Bly, the implacable pressure to be nice, to not make trouble, not rock the boat. In this book people shut off the TV when the Watergate hearings come on, they cold-shoulder the recovering mental patient who tries to join the Lutheran Women's Circle, they dismiss discussions about life's meaning, death, morality, and political corruption as "morbid" or trouble-making. Many writers have scathingly described this sort of repression. Bly's special strength lies in her willingness to look both deeper and further—deeper into the causes of this malaise, farther toward a way out of it.

Rural people, she argues, have to be "nice" because they are radically powerless, and no one is doing anything to help them discover their own human strength. Politicians, artists, experts of all sorts condescend to them, use them and then ignore them. "Educated Americans spent the summer of 1973 sneering at Middle America for turning off their televisions during the Watergate hearings...But who tried sincerely to show the lady in rollers that it is strengthening, not weakening, to feel what's happening in the United States? Too many of our intellectuals have left the Swede by the roadside."

The real problem, though, is not external, not solely the doing of nefarious "big shots from the city." Bly argues instead that the real enemy in Madison—and by extension, throughout the country—is passivity, acquiescence in one's own dehumanization. The solutions she advocates are spiritual rather than political. Rural Minnesotans cannot escape the crises they face by being nice, by working hard and shutting up, or by hoping for the best. They must instead rediscover within themselves the capacity for critical thought and ethical courage—qualities their daily lives extinguish. They must learn to disagree and argue, to be "hopeful and rude instead of whining and quitting." They have to be willing to cause and feel pain—as when a rural congregation has to fire an incompetent minister. They have to be willing to do things badly, instead of not doing them at all—as when a small-town choir tackles Palestrina. Above all, they must learn to respect themselves, and rediscover the

continued on next page

History Written In Quicksand

by J.R. Roberts

Solidarity: Poland in the Season of Its Passion *By Lawrence Weschler. Fireside Books (Simon & Schuster), 1982. 221 pages.*

IN AN APOCRYPHAL STORY from World War II, a senior foreign correspondent is giving advice to a newcomer. "Stay away from the black market. Make sure you have all your shots," says the veteran journalist. "Make sure the US embassy knows where you are. And for God's sake, for the rest of the time you're in Europe, forget about being a reporter."

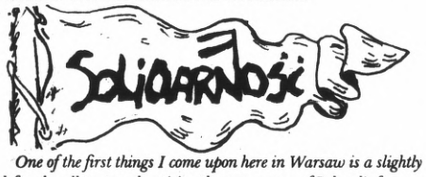
"Why's that?" asks the puzzled newcomer.

" 'Cause these damn foreigners aren't trying to make news...they're trying to make history."

Lawrence Weschler would do well to abide by that advice. His book on current Polish affairs is readable and responsible, but ultimately suffers from Weschler's mistaken belief that unfamiliarity with a culture equals being impartial about that culture's issues.

Solidarity: Poland in the Season of Its Passion is an expanded version of a two-part article originally published in the *New Yorker*; young Weschler (a Cowell College alumnus and *New Yorker* staffer) visited Poland twice in 1981, first during the slowly-clouding optimism of May and later during the sober days of September and October, when even the strongest supporters of Solidarity were beginning to realize that the Soviets would not tolerate free trade unions much longer. As indeed they did not.

Although the two periods reflect very different moods in the Polish people, Weschler needlessly complicates things by keeping the entire book in the present-tense first person, alternating the use of *you, I* and *one* as the narrative pronoun. The overall effect, strongly reminiscent of Edward R. Murrow, may work in a weekly magazine—but not in a book intended to serve as a historical document.



One of the first things I come upon here in Warsaw is a slightly defaced wall poster advertising the new season of Poland's famous national circus, Cyrk...beside the "CYRK" someone has scrawled, in plain black letters, "POLSKA."

Circus Poland.

But no one is laughing, and the vitality has gone out of life in Poland this sorry autumn.

The book presents facts with clarity and authority (a chronology and footnotes are appended to the text), but Weschler's methods of fact-finding are obscured by a barrage of quotes from officials. His means of understanding Polish society are also unclear: did he stay with Polish workers? Did he make an attempt to learn the language? Or did he—as the book seems to indicate—venture daily from his hotel room to wander the streets, armed only with his translator (supplied by whom?) and tips from taxidrivers?

There is a bigger question posed by Weschler's book: to whom is the writer's responsibility greatest, the reader or the subject? The story of Solidarity is one of a complex national character struggling for a complex goal. Is that struggle truly related with lines like, "We have not heard the last of Poland. And one thing about the Poles—they learn from their mistakes."? As an alternate selection of the Book of the Month, Quality Paperback, Macmillian and the History Book clubs, this volume will satisfy most readers who want more information than is offered in the more-massive media. But to those who see the Solidarity crisis from the perspective of the age-old conflicts between Christian and Communist ideologies, Polish pride and its role as "the footstool of empires"—a timely travelogue is not enough.

On my last day in Warsaw, I happened to speak with Neal Ascherson, a fine British reporter who had just been proofing the galleys for his own book, which covers the Polish events up through the Communist Party congress in July. We were talking about how difficult it is to write anything about Poland today that will still be true when it's published a few months from now.

"Yes," he smiled, "but I guess this is what history feels like before it settles, isn't it? It's all wet and squishy and muddy, and it gets in your shoes..."

I feel like I've been writing on quicksand.

If the current state of Polish affairs can be accurately described as quicksand, Weschler is certainly caught up in it. He is a gifted communicator and a skilled journalist with a future. But without perspective and a sense of permanence, *Solidarity: Poland in the Season of Its Passion* is a disposable book about disturbingly non-disposable issues. ✓

photo by Laurie Cole

self-reliant integrity that has always been part of our dream of American country life.

The lost Swede towns aren't the only places that must undertake this effort; much of American seems lost in passivity today. *Letters from the Country* is a "rude and hopeful," courageous message from a friend, which says: life need not be this way.

Garrison Keillor's *Happy to be Here* is, as Monty Python used to say, something completely different. Whereas Bly brings a wide-ranging, educated sensibility to focus on small-town life, Keillor uses the perspective of the small town as his comic platform for surveying an absurd world.

Keillor is gaining a national reputation from his weekly radio program, "A Prairie Home Companion," broadcast on National Public Radio (though not, alas, in Santa Cruz). Between sets by featured musicians, Keillor takes time to chronicle the doings of his fictional hometown, Lake Woebegon, "the little town that time forgot, that the decades cannot improve." Peopled by the likes of Father Emil at Our Lady of Perpetual Responsibility, Jack's Auto Repair and Fountain Lounge, Bob's Pretty Good Grocery ("if it's not at Bob's you can probably get along without it"), the Wally "Hard-hands" Bunsen Memorial Softball team, and numerous Norwegian bachelor farmers, Lake Woebegon has become, for many of Keillor's fans, a comic apotheosis of the placid, unchanging ideal small town.

In *Happy to Be Here*, a collection of short comic pieces, Keillor moves beyond Lake Woebegon to satirize, among others, war comics (" 'Them little gimps think America says uncle, I reckon it's up to us to give 'em a lesson in *English*,' Mike said confidently. 'C'mon, Marie and Louise,' Mojo whispered to his fists. 'Time for you to do the *talkin*'.' "); new-age sports consciousness, when applied to baseball ("I told the players they must 'guard' home plate, which would be 'wounded' by strike balls, by striking back at the pitches. This approach failed. If a hitter got one strike against him, he felt that home plate had been hurt and couldn't be hurt much more by two additional strikes."); and the co-ops ("People's Meats—Most of us accept strict vegetarianism as the best way, but many people find it difficult to change their eating habits. People's Meats is an interim solution. All of our meat comes from animals who were unable to care for themselves any longer.")

Keillor shows an astonishing versatility in taking on different comic personae and voices, but to me he has his greatest successes with what he knows best: the feel and flavor of small-town life in the Midwest. Who but Keillor, for example, would have an aspiring punk band perform at the Preident's Day County 4-H Poultry Show Dance, a performance that results in social ostracism when their lead singer bites the neck of a chicken? Who else could write that bravura piece on curmudgeonliness, "My North Dakota Railroad Days":

"At present, our Brotherhood of North Dakota State Railroad Employees is broke, flat busted, beat down, and a sorrier mess than can be imagined even by a Railroad Man such as myself. It would take a crew of trained Politicians two weeks working split shifts to explain (1) Why was our Pension Fund played with and wiped out in 1948 in a burst of enthusiasm for sunflower futures (birdseed!) by a State Appointed Guardian who had been drunk for twenty years? (2) Why was our Free Pass Right stolen by Amtrak in broad daylight in June 1970 and nobody told us until we were on board for the Annual Excursion to Minot? (3) Why is our Brotherhood Office and Clubroom here in Devils Lake, that the State solemnly promised to keep up, cold in winter, along with that the toilet leaks, plaster is cracked and falling daily in big chunks, the lock broken, the stove smokes, and all but three chairs bunged up and useless, so now we must move in with the Elks? And two or three other curious matters. But why should the Politicians bother? They know we had to be good and dumb to go on the Road in the first place and they are right. An old shack and a gold watch fob our total 'Thank you' for years of service, plus an annuity hardly big enough to plug your nose, and yet we all stand up and sing like Children on a Picnic, and me as loud as the rest: 'You may talk about your Santa Fee or the Wabash Cannonball, but the North Dakota Prairie Queen was the finest of them all!' Yes, she was Quite the Deal."

Keillor takes time to chronicle the doings of his fictional hometown, Lake Woebegon, "the little town that time forgot, that the decades cannot improve," a comic apotheosis of the placid, unchanging ideal small town.

Keillor and Bly are, as far as I'm concerned, Quite the Deal, and reading them is like getting cookies from home. But I hope that even those who have no connections to Minnesota will sample these books, and be reassured that there cetainly is life beyond California. ✓

"Integrity Itself"

The Charmed Life of Galbraith

by Damon F. May

A Life In Our Times. *By John Kenneth Galbraith. Houghton Mifflin Company, 537 pp.*

READING JOHN KENNETH Galbraith's memoirs is a curious reminder of time compression: to someone of my age (a second-grader when John F. Kennedy was shot) he is the great gentleman minister to liberal nabobs since the days of FDR. Harvard professor, renowned economist, diplomat, historian, political advisor, and the Michaelangelo of dry irony, Galbraith's perspective, although that of a living man, includes times that are remote from my own. I'm sure that to him, and to people of our parents' generation, his memoirs of "our times' must seem like yesterday. But as I made my way through his beautifully written anecdotes, the gentility of the man only emphasized to me how "our times" ain't my times. His inner civility, abundantly manifest even on the rubbled streets of Berlin just weeks after Hitler committed suicide, could only make me reflect on the profound rudeness of my own times.

Though popularly known as a Keynesian economist and author of best-selling books on economics and society (*The Affluent Society; Money: Whence It Came, Where It Went; The Age of Uncertainty,* and quite a few others with less mass appeal but with critical acclaim), Galbraith's protean mind is what has made his observations and authority so ubiquitous. Galbraith's economics, along with damned near everybody's have lost credence in a time of multiple ills that confound most of us and certainly defy the procriptions of any administration-endorsed economic schemes.

Still, for any student of the mainstream politicals of the last 60 years in America, Galbraith's memoirs should be required reading. A charming man who has led a charmed career, he has undoubtedly been on every conservative's hit list and every center-liberal's dream team. His vignettes of Harvard and Washington life, the New Deal, the war and post-war years, world travels, the Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson campaigns, all make for interesting reading. Like seeing old newsreels and Jimmy Stewart movies, his anecdotes wash over you with that old-time feeling that by Christ *someone's* at the wheel. Galbraith, to be sure, is no relic, no mere chronicler of relatively quaint or even mythical times. He was, after all, an early and vocal opponent to the Vietnam war. Nobody could ever accuse Galbraith of being a mainstream political gadfly. He is integrity itself. It is only in his involvement with the mainstream political world, with its dismal failures, that one could possibly find room to criticize him. I'm not inclined to do so.

> *"It is only in his involvement with the mainstream political world....that one could possibly find room to criticize him."*

However jaded some of us youngsters may be towards the achievements and responses of Galbraith's world, his writing alone stands as a paradigm for young journalists or communicators or any readers to study. His prose is supremely elegant—so much so that I found it synonyumous with days gone by, much as a Duke Ellington melody is too elegantly anachronistic to be part of our jagged times—but more than elegant, Galbraith's writing is simple and clear and wonderfully wry.

In fact it was on the subject of writing itself that I was first introduced to Galbraith. While taking up space as an intern for a Pittsburgh magazine, I was given a Galbraith article on do's and don'ts for beginning writers. The editor was a great admirer of Galbraith's prose and I guess he gave me the article out of desperation. His own coaching, he must have felt, was having no effect whatsoever because I was submitting the same mal-formed tripe that I had the day I arrived. I guess he thought that if John Kenneth Galbraith couldn't steer me straight no one could. Anyway, the article was a concise presentation of what Galbraith believed were elements in good writing. One of its salient points was that most young writers should never try to be funny because humor is so personal, and so different with every individual, that it takes the better part of a lifetime to figure out what is universally funny, or at least universal enough to share in print. Galbraith has indeed carefully chosen his anecdotal laughs, and in his memoirs we are spared the humor of in-jokes. *A Life In Our Times,* though its appeal may be greatest for people of our parents' generation, is nonetheless the hindsight of a wise, compassionate man—a man whose gray flannel suits belie the timelessness and value of his greatest qualities. ✓

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The End of 007?

Mutated Phoenixes and Lavender Peacocks

by Richard von Busack

License Renewed. *By John Gardner. Berkeley Books. 1982. Paperback, 290 pp.*

"It was one of those Septembers in which it seemed that the summer would never end."

"The five-mile promenade of Royale-les-Eaux, backed with trim lawns emblazoned at intervals with tricolour beds of salvia, alyssum and lobelia, was bright with flags and, on the longest beach in the north of France, the gay bathing tents still marched prettily down to the tide lines in gay, money-making battalions. Music, one of those lilting, accordian waltzes, blared from the loudspeakers around the Olympic sized piscine and, from time to time, echoing above the music, aman's voice announced over the public address system that Phillipe Bertrand, aged seven, was looking for his mother, that Yolande Lefevere was waiting for her friends below the clock at the entrance, or that Madame Dufours was demanded on the telephone..."

THE PRECEDING IS THE opening paragraph of Ian Fleming's *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*. In it you can see that in addition to Fleming's gifts as a writer of suspense stories, he was also quite a stylist, influenced in no small way by his long-time friend, W. Somerset Maugham. James Bond, Fleming's wildly successful creation, was based in part on Fleming, and his dismissal of his creation as "a tailor's dummy" has as much to do with British understatement as it does with the feelings a writer has when he is overshadowed by one of his characters.

What made James Bond everybody's favorite secret agent was not just Fleming's dynamic, surrealistic plots and his bizarre villains, but also his style. And I would argue that even if Fleming was no Virginia Woolf, he had enough style for a dozen lesser writers. Unfortunately, Fleming created a superlative money-maker, and his death was not going to bring an end to Bond's exploits. Bond has been misappropriated and blasphemed by numerous actors and hacks, from the odious Roger Moore to his current successor, John Gardner. It's a small matter, certainly, but to someone who grew up on Fleming's gilded similes and odd British slang, it's a bit painful to see what Gardner has wrought.

Even if Ian Fleming was no Virginia Woolf, he had style...

Gardner, not to be confused with the John Gardner who wrote *Grendel* and *Chimera*, is not the first to assume Fleming's mantle. Preceding him was Kingsley Amis, whose *Colonel Sun* (written under the pseudonym Robert Markham) stands as the best pastiche of Fleming. John Pearson, Fleming's biographer, also wrote an oddity entitled *007*, which was a Barbara Walters-style interview with Commander Bond. Now Gardner, it appears, will be doing the scrivening from here on. (An abysmal passage from Gardner's newest pastiche, *For Special Services*, appendixes the trade paperback edition of *License Renewed:* "Was it possible that a new SPECTRE had risen, like some terrible mutated phoenix, to haunt them in the 1980s?" Only if it sells. "Mutated phoenix" indeed!)

continued on page 20

When The West Was One

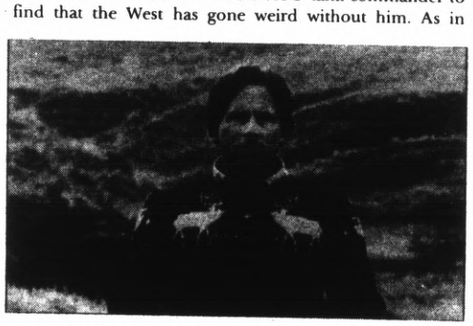
by Carter Young

Nobody's Angel. *By Tom McGuane. Random House, $6.95 paperback.*

NO ONE SEEMS TO UNderstand Tom McGuane. A writer, raconteur, and horseman, McGuane's noteriety—and income—extend way past the limits of popular appreciation. His best novel (the 1974 National Book Award nominee *92 In The Shade*) has sold no more than 15,000 copies in all forms, and his filmscripts (which include (*Rancho Deluxe, Missouri Breaks*, and *Tom Horn*) are all box-office stinkers, yet the aging *enfant-terrible* of New York publishing houses and Hollywood board rooms has been the recipient of a host of magazine profiles and studio offers.

If McGuane has a talent (other than for cutting deals) it is in his ability to combine instinct and bravado into a magnificent display of technical wizardry. Much like the fighter pilots he is so enamored with, McGuane is hardly concerned with morality or the reasonable order of things. The conditions are such, McGuane writes in his new novel ***Nobody's Angel***, that the only recourse is to "shoot anything that moves. Otherwise, discouragement sets in."

And in the circa-1978 Montana of *Nobody's Angel*, discouragement has set in with the vengeance of an improperly-shod mule. McGuane's main man, Patrick Fitzpatrick, has returned from a stint as a NATO tank commander to find that the West has gone weird without him. As in



McGuane: *A talent for combining instinct and bravado.*

Rancho Deluxe, McGuane paints a picture of the West very different from those of Frederick Russell's. Oil-men in search of tax shelters and backpacking psychiatrists have given the boot to frontier justice, and trays of alfalfa sprouts lying in supermarket aisles have replaced arrowheads as the most valuable cultural artifact.

To move us into a modern absurdist vein, McGuane tells us that Fitzpatrick suffers from "sadness-with-no-reason"—a kind of cowpoke existentialism too primitive for thoughts of suicide—and that what remains of his breed is lost in hopeless romanticism. Fitzpatrick's grandfather wishes to trade his ranch-induced scars to Hollywood, and Fitzpatrick's younger sister has been driven bonkers by a combination of familial disinterest and an Old West ignorance.

Out of this gothic ranch-land climate, grows of course, a romance. Fitzpatrick, our whiskey-soaked soldier-turned-rancher lusts for (one mights say loves) the wife of a *nouveau riche* oil baron. The fireworks are not erotic, but they soil everyone's hands enough to cause a cataclysm. In the end, everyone gets what a romantic triangle entails.

Until the last few pages of this slim volume, we find a certain fascination with McGuane's story. He is much more concerned with detail than Hemingway is, but not as minutely absurd as Nabokov, and the tale is both clever and thoughtful enough. But then McGuane tries to wrap it up with the explanation that: "Her rakish femininity had first drawn him to her; but now her absolute female power, which men fear will finally be turned upon them, was at hand..." What had been an intriguing tale spiced by uncanny dialogue sinks to the level of a Hollywood producer's mind, and we learn why art does not begin to resemble life. ✓

Twenty-five Years On The Road

Went out of my way to see the Blue Ridge, heard the bird of the Shenandoah and visited Stonewall Jackson's grave; at dusk stood expectorating in the Kanawha River and walked the hillbilly night of Charleston, West Virginia; at midnight Ashland, Kentucky, and a lonely girl under the marquee of a closed-up show. The dark and mysterious Ohio, and Cincinnati at dawn. Then Indiana fields again, and St. Louis as ever in the great valley clouds of afternoon. The muddy cobbles and the Montana logs, the broken steamboats, the ancient sighs, the grass and the ropes by the river. The endless poem. By night Missouri, Kansas fields, Kansas nightcows in the secret wides, crackerbox towns with a sea for the end of every street; dawn in Abilene. East Kansas grasses become West Kansas rangelands that climb up to the hill of the Western night.

Texas is undeniable; we burned slowly into Abilene and all woke up to look up at it. "Imagine living in this town a thousand miles from cities. Whoop, whoop, over there by the tracks, old town Abilene where they shipped the cows and shot it up for gumshoes and drank red-eye. Look out there!" yelled Dean out the window with his mouth contorted like WC Fields. He didn't care about Texas or any place. Red-faced Texans paid him no mind and hurried along the burning sidewalks...

We stopped at a mad gas station to get a grease job. Mexicans were standing around in the hot light of the overhead bulbs that were blackened by valley summerbugs, reaching down into a soft-drink box and pulling out beer bottles and throwing the money to the attendant. Whole families lingered around doing this. All around the shacks and drooping trees and a wild cinnamon smell in the air. Frantic teenage Mexican girls came by with boys. "Hoo!" yelled Dean. "Si! Manana!" Music was coming from all sides, and all kinds of music. Stan and I drank several bottles of beer and got high. We were already almost out of America and yet definitely in it and in the middle of where it's maddest. Hotrods blew by. San Antonio, ah-haa!

I wasn't on the flatboard before the truck roared off. I lurched, a rider grabbed me, and I sat down. Somebody passed me a bottle of rotgut, the bottom of it. I took a big swig in the wild, lyrical, drizzling air of Nebraska. "Whooee, here we go!" yelled a kid in a baseball cap, and they gunned the truck to seventy and passed everybody on the road. "We been riding this sonofabitch since Des Moines. These guys never stop. Every now and then you have to yell for a piss-call, otherwise you have to piss off the air, and hang on, brother, hang on!"

I looked at the company. There were two young farmer boys from North Dakota in red baseball caps, which is the standard North Dakota farmer-boy hat, and they were headed for the harvests; their old men had given them leave to hit the road for summer. There were two young city boys from Columbus, Ohio, high-school football players, chewing gum, winking, singing in the breeze, and they said they were hitchhiking around the United States for the summer. "We're going to LA!" they yelled.

Photos by Mark Bucher

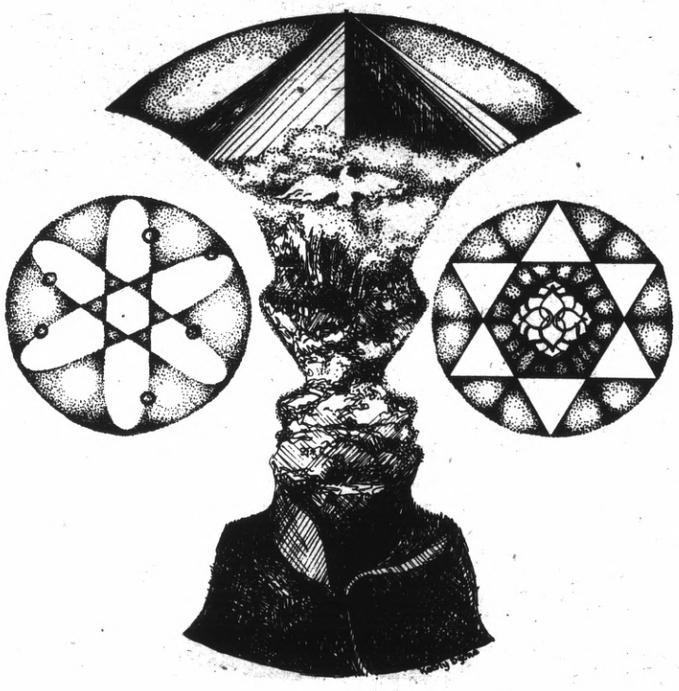
City on a Hill—May 20, 1982

From Buddha to the Bomb

The Tao of Physics and the Physics of Tao

by A. Jay Fields

The Turning Point. ***By Fritjof Capra. Simon and Shuster. 464 pp.***



IT TAKES GUTS TO envisage the new physics—quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity—as a model that will lead to the "counterculture" movements of the '60s and '70s toward a cultural revolution in western society—a revolution that, at the very least, will change our thoughts, perceptions, and values into a vision of a new reality. Paradoxes are the rule in this reality: dualism is out, and pluralism is in. It takes courage because the new physics once before led nuclear physicists astray, drawing all of us into the age of the bomb, the arms race, and the absurdity of deterrence.

It also takes a physicist to capture this vision. UC Berkeley physicist Fritjof Capra in his first book, *The Tao of Physics*, drew a parallel between quantum theory and the thought of traditional eastern mysticisms like Zen and Taoism. In his new book, *The Turning Point*, Capra again relates Chinese Taoism to the new physics, but he does so in the context of culture. The ancient Chinese philosophers viewed reality as a dynamic interplay between two opposite forces, the Yin and the Yang. Reality, therefore, to them a process of continual flow and change. Everything in the physical world and psychological and social realms shows cyclical patterns. The Yin and Yang are the extreme poles of one fluctuating world, and nothing is all Yin or all Yang. In the early 1900s, physicists' classical conception of atoms and subatomic particles—electrons, protons—as solid particles was shattered when they were confronted with the dual nature of these particles. Subatomic particles, like light, can appear once as a particle and then as a wave. The new physics has adopted the idea of Taoism. The particle-like and wave-like nature of matter, like the Yin and the Yang of reality, are interrelated opposites of the dynamic nature of matter.

Capra gives a historical overview of the development of modern scientific thought from the time the earth was no longer accepted as the center of the universe. Until the coming of the theory of relativity and quantum theory, the philosophy of the mathematician Rene Descartes and the science of Sir Isaac Newton had dominated modern scientific thought. The Cartesian-Newtonian view saw the universe as a mechanical system and the body as a machine separate from the mind. Life in this mechanistic world-view proceeded like clockwork. Thinking became rational, analytical, no longer intuitive. Scientific knowledge was conceived to be the only way to achieve absolute truth and certainty. From Newtonian mechanics, we adopted the reductionism that now permeates biological research and medicine.

The Turning Point is provocative, but not in the sense that the ideas are all that unique or fresh. Capra is not really saying anything new, but the book is stunning because of his lucid writing, and his wide-ranging fusion of ideas on biology, psychology, medicine, and economics that pack this 400-page work. A sense of urgency carries through the book, but the compulsion for change doesn't set off any alarms. He doesn't imply that our culture must be revolutionized as dramatically as was the Chinese during the Cultural revolution. But when he tells us that biological evolution is dead, that modern medicine treats the disease but doesn't heal, and that the economies of western civilization are capital-intensive, resource-intensive, wasteful and growth-intensive, we see a disenchanted revolutionary.

If Capra sets the mechanistic view of life as the antagonist, with which he sometimes sympathizes, the protagonist is the "systems view" of life. "The systems view looks at the world in terms of relationships and integration. Systems are integrated wholes whose properties cannot be reduced to those of smaller units. Every organism...is an integrated whole and thus a living system. The same aspects of wholeness are exhibited by social systems—such as an anthill, a beehive, or a human family—and by ecosystems that consist of a variety of organisms and inanimate matter in mutual interaction...the complex web of relationships between them."

The new vision of reality, therefore, is based on this awareness of the basic "interrelatedness and interdependence of all phenomena—physical, biological, psychological social, and cultural." Capra explains that this systems approach is similar to the "bootstrap" approach of the new physics. It emphasizes formulating a network of interlocking concepts and models, and a corresponding social organization.

Capra is essentially presenting a challenge: do we question authority or perpetuate outdated ideas and the myths they uphold? For instance, the traditions of sovereignty, the belief that bigger is better, the need to dominate nature, and patriarchy are deeply rooted in western thought. Capra explains that the most profound challenge, which the feminist movement has already begun, is the decline of patriarchy. The systems view also challenges the mechanistic view of natural sciences and social sciences as "value-free," which has allowed scientists and businessmen to be free from moral responsibilities. "This responsibility has become an important issue in many of today's sciences, but especially so in physics, in which the results of quantum mechanics and relativity theory have opened up two very different paths for physicists to pursue. They may lead us—to put it in extreme terms—to the Buddha or to the Bomb."

Capra's view is that the ecological, holistic-health, antinuclear, and human potential movements are evolving toward the cultural revolution. Physics, he says, has already gone through several conceptual revolutions. "In a culture dominated by science, it will be much easier to convince our social institutions that fundamental changes are necessary if we can give our arguments a scientific basis." ✓

Review copy lent courtesy of Bookshop Santa Cruz.

Bond continued

License Renewed is the story of a rogue physicist who tries to blackmail the world by the use of terrorists at several strategically located nuclear power plants. And as the plotline develops, Anton Murik, the mad scientist, is like a swaddled infant compared to Red Grant, Dr. No, and all the rest. Even the incorruptible Bond, the man to whom "fear was the deathwatch beetle on his soul" (this particular insect cannot be found anywhere save in the pages of Fleming) has mellowed. I quote: "Bond had even managed to alter his lifestyle, very slightly, adapting to the changing pressures of the 1970s and early 1980s: drastically cutting back—for most of the time—on his alcohol intake, and arranging with Morelands of Grosvenor Street for a new special blend of cigarettes, with a tar content lower than any currently available on the market..." Bond smoking Barclays? With the world about to churn into a smoking, radioactive ruin around his feet, he's worried about the number of milligrams of tar in his cigarettes? An obvious imposter. Moreover, Gardner puts into Bond's cruel mouth a number of new age Americanisms, including "kicks," "lifestyle," and "baby," to describe an object rather than a child. These elements cheapen Bond and make him indistinguishable from a hundred different fictional agents. At a time when British unemployment hovers around 50 percent, Bond is one of the strongest export items the UK has, and to debase him so is close to treason.

Also, Gardner has loaded Bond down with gadgets, which the Fleming books do not include. Gardner's French is bad. He has, at some point, mistaken the cinema Bond for the real thing. And what exactly are we to make of a character called "Q'ute," to whom Gardner has given the task of armoring the 00 section? (Gardner, a poor Fleming scholar, has also misidentified "Q," Bond's earlier colleague, as a separate person from Major Boothroyd, when everybody knows they are one and the same person.) "Q'ute" as it happens, is the nickname for the statuesque woman who has succeeded Q, and I am so shocked and offended by this that I can scarcely continue writing. Yet this does not satisfy Gardner. The female lead in the book is named Lavender Peacock. There. I've got it out. Can you, in all seriousness, bring yourself to care about a fictional world that contains a character named Lavender Peacock? If so, you are far more humanitarian than I.

Profit, it is said, is the prime motivation for all writers. Yet I suspect there are darker forces behind the authorship of *License Renewed*, and its new sequel, *For Special Services*, which will dwell on the best-sellers list like its predecessor. Can it be perhaps that Gardner is connected in some way to the Special Executive for Counterintelligence, Terrorism, Revenge, and Extortion (SPECTRE)? To quote from the last line of the teaser inserted in *License Renewed*, "Yes. James Bond decided it was highly possible." ✓

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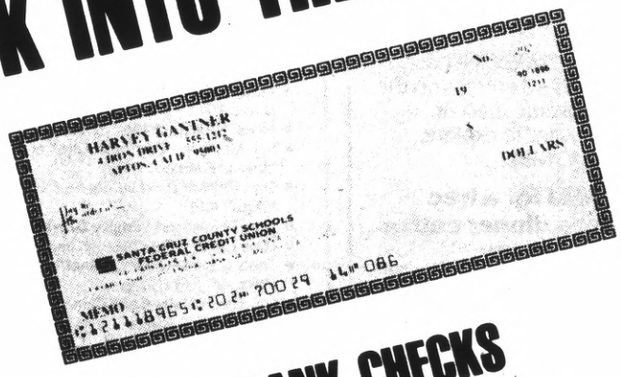

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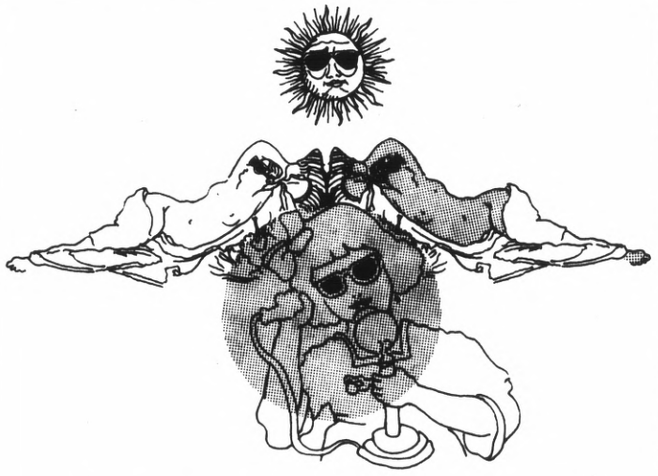

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LEFT: *Nappy Art,* a senior show presented by Dwight Fashann Chism will be up in the Porter Hall Gallery May 21—June 1, and in the Charles Merrill Lounge May 26—June 5. Reception May 29, 4:00 p.m., Charles Merrill Lounge.

BELOW: *The Ghost Sonata* features Susan Healey (foreground), Edward Coughlin and Shirley Jones in a surreal drama of passions. Showing at the Performing Arts Theater, May 20—29. Call 429-2159 for ticket information.

Solo pieces by Debussy, Bartok, and Poulenc; duets by Stravinsky and Shostakovich. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐theater

"the Saga of Susie's Sweetshop," (see 5/20).

"Ghost Sonata"—(see 5/20)

☐sports

Intramural: EPEE Championships. 10 am to 5 pm, East Gym, free.

Intramural: Advanced tennis singles championships; $2 ball fee; Sign up and pay fee at P.E. Office; refreshments provided. 9 am to 3 pm, East Tennis Courts.

Intramural: Cardiac Pacer 5-mile run; registration at 9 am, race begins 10 am. The course is a challenging combination of hard and soft surface running, open and tree shaded, and some hills. Meet at East Fieldhouse.

☐miscellaneous

Medieval Tournament: fighting tourney, with dancing, archery, contests, and other medieval delights. 8 am to midnight: during the day at the picnic area adjacent to Performing Arts; at night, Crown Merrill Rec Room. Free.

Private event in the Quarry. 12-4 pm. Not open tothe public.

Ice Cream Social for Computer nerds and Information Science students. 2:30 pm, Applied Science Barbecue/Picnic area. Free.

Reception and short talk on "Art and Tibetan Buddhism" by Venerable Tai Situ Rimposche, one of the four regents of the Kagyu Lineage of Tibetan Buddhism. 3 pm, Porter Fireside Lounge. Donations will be accepted.

23 Sunday

☐concerts

Gilbert Moreno presents "Simple Song," a performance in voice and theater featuring a variety of chamber and operatic vocal works by Vaughn Williams, Donizetti, and Schumann. Also featured will be a one-man adaptation of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass". 3 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐theater

"The Saga Of Susie's Sweetshop," (see 5/20)

"Ghost Sonata," (see 5/20)

Multicultural Festival, a day of food and fun in the sun! Entertainment including the San Jose Taiko Drummers, a martial arts demonstration, ballet folklorico, and Tito Puente. 11 am to 5 pm, Upper Quarry. Free.

24 Monday

☐lectures

John L. Comaroft: "Class and Culture: The Rise of Capitalism in a Southern African Chiefdom." 2:30 pm, Kerr Hall 499. Free.

His Eminence Tai Situ Rinpoche: "Introduction to Art in the Tibetan Buddhist Tradition." Situ Rinpoche is an incarnate lama and regent of the Kagyupa lineage. 4 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Donations will be accepted.

Debate between Daniel Ellsberg and a representative from Livermore. Music will be presented. 7 pm, Classroom Unit 2. Admission TBA.

continued on page 24

VIEWFINDER

DEL MAR (425-0616)
Arthur
Stripes
Missing
Personal Best
On Golden Pond
Shoot The Moon
Road Warriors
Nite Owl shows, Friday and Saturday:
Dr. No, Wizards, Frat House, Nightriders
RIO (423-2000)
Conan The Barbarian

UA CINEMAS (426-8585)
Mephisto
The Long Good Friday

SASH MILL CINEMAS (427-1711)
May 20-21
Queen Christina
Anna Christie

May 22-24
Murder, She Said
The Thin Man

May 25-26
The Magus
Siddhartha

May 27-28
Hound Of The Baskervilles
The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes

*reviewed in this issue

NICKELODEON (426-7500)
Das Boot
Stay As You Are
Gates Of Heaven
*Man Of Iron**
Vernon, Florida
Two Husbands Of Dona Flor

APTOS TWINS (688-6541)
Fighting Back
Wrong Is Right
Victor/Victoria

41st AVENUE CINEMAS (476-8841)
Quest For Fire
Chariots Of Fire
The Black Stallion
Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid

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Rain
A Tribute to the Beatles

Dave Bromberg
two sit down shows
7:00 PM & 10:30 PM
Sat., June 12
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The Batteries, Score, and The Catalyst Follies

All shows start a 9 pm unless otherwise noted. Advance tickets to all Catalyst shows subject to service charge and available at Cymbaline Records,UCSC Box Office and all BASS outlets. Tickets charged by phone at (408) 297-7552.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEED-IN, WEST Field, Thurs. and Fri., May 27 & 28 9:30 am - 5:00 pm. Help prevent the West Field from being sprayed with suspected mutagen and carcinogen herbicide 2.4-D. Participants in the weed-in will be given credit good for beer (over 21 only) and chips at College 8 Happy Hour Thurs. the 27. Pizza & refreshments may be available for all weeders both days. Campus facilities will provide tools, plastic bags, etc. Bring musical instruments and other things to share and we can have a party while keeping poisonous chemical herbicides off the West Field. Sponsored by College 8 & Family Student Apts.

PEOPLE INTERESTED IN seeing a new Santa Cruz community information and referral service started: meet Wed. May 26, 7 pm room 1, Louden Nelson Center, Center and Laurel Streets, Santa Cruz. For more info please call Rick MacLeod 476-7393 mornings, 425-9215 message.

PLEASE JOIN US for the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society's regular monthly meeting. It will be held at 7:30 Thurs, May 20. We are happy to announce that Dietna Gilford of UCSC will be speaking on Pre-historic Pasturalism in East Africa. The address is 1305 E. Cliff, at the City Museum. Admission is free.

THE CABRILLO COLLEGE student horticulture club will hold a plant sale May 19-21 from 9 am - 4 pm at the college amphitheater. Among the plants for sale willbe trees, shrubs, herbs, houseplants, annuals and perennials. The sale will help defray summer garden maintenance costs. The public is invited to attend.

CABRILLO COLLEGE COMMUNITY Education will offer a class May 25 called "Tear Gas for Self-Defense." The class will meet from 7-10 pm in the Cabrillo Sesnon House. Charles "Stoney" Brook, who will teach the course, has offered similar seminars in the past. A $15 fee will cover the permit and registration to purchase tear gas weapons. For more details call 425-6331 or 688-6466.

"THE LAST EPIDEMIC," Medical Consequences of Nuclear War is an important 36 minute film of a conference sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility. An eminent group of scientists, physicians and military experts offer evidence that there is no survival in a limited nuclear war and they provide hope that understanding the necessity for prevention may save our lives. The film will be shown: At Louden Nelson Center, SC; On Monday, May 24, 7:30 pm and 8:30 pm; free admission. Contact: Peace Project, 425-5609 for more information.

RECRUITERS COMING TO campus: May 20—Calif. Public Interest Research Group - Community Organizing. May 24—US Army. If you are interested in further information or appointment, call CPPC, x2183, and ask for Diane.

APPLYING TO MED school for 1983? Kathy Ceresa, Pre-Med Adviser, will answer your questions about the AMCAS application form on May 20 from 3-5 pm at the Cowell Student Health Center Conference Rom. Call CPPC, x2183, to sign up.

JOB SEARCH WORKSHOP will be conducted on May 20 from 7-9 pm at CPPC, Rm. 123 Central Services. Sign up now by calling x2183.

INTERESTED IN DENTAL hygiene as a career? Come hear Barbara Phelps-Sandal, Admissions Counsellor for the Dental Hygiene program at UCSF on May 26 at 10 am at CPPC, Rm. 123 Central Services.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT—SUMMER The US Dept. of Agriculture/Forest Service has one summer opening for a GS-1 ($4.01/hr) and three to six volunteer openings to perform soil erosion control treatments. Applicants should either have a major in a resource-related field or have an interest in resource management. For more information and application, drop by Student Employment between 9 - 1 or 1 - 4. Also, Student Employment currently has a book on overseas summer jobs. The copy is available for students to look at by asking the Student Employment receptionist.

HEARTWARMING MUSIC for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze: Linda Arnold and Dave Siegel with the California Bear Band will give a benefit concert for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, on Wed., May 26 at 7 pm, in the Moraga Concert Hall (Seabright and Broadway). Tickets are $4.50 general, $3.50 low income. Contact Harvey Dosik at 429-8755 for further information.

NATURAL SCIENCES RECEPTION Local employers representing the areas of geology, science writing, health care, agricultural biology, etc. have been invited to meet with the UCSC campus community. This reception will be held May 25 from 5-7 in the Applied Sciences foyer. Sponsored by the office of Co-op Education and Career Planning & Placement Center.

NEW HOURS FOR CPPC Effective June 1 hours will be 9-12 & 1-5 daily.

"RENT CONTROL in the 1980s: An Economic Assessment" will be held on Tues., May 25 at 7:30 pm in the Santa Cruz High School Auditorium. Five specialists form around the country will participate in the forum to cover such topics as the factors that create a housing crisis, policy alternatives and the effects of rent control on rents, income and housing quality. The forum is free and open to the public.

FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE for summer backpacking research courses. The Wildlands Research Institute, San Francisco State University Continuing Education, will grant eligible UCSC students a 1/3 tuition discount on selected courses from among the 12 wilderness research courses offered in the mountain west, Alaska and Canada. Students join small, backpacking and research teams to help preserve wildlife species and protect wildland habitats. Personalized instruction from environmental specialists in wilderness settings. Each field course is 3-4 weeks long, and earns 3 units credit. For course details, write: Wildlands Research Institute, 407 Atlantic Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062 or phone (408)427-2106.

THE GAY AND Lesbian Alliance meets every Wed. evening in the Kresge IDLER at 8 pm. GALA gatherings are open to the entire campus community. GALA also sponsors separate rap groups for men and women. These groups provide an atmosphere conducive for the exploration of personal issues in a private, comfortable setting. Men's group meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Women's group meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. 7-9 pm, Stevenson 237A. For more information, call the GALA library at 429-2468.

PARE (People Against Rate Escalation) will be holdholding its fourth general meeting at the Live Oak Center 1777 Capitola Rd. in Santa Cruz at 7 pm on Thurs. May 13. Director Stuart Randy Wisong will be speaking on the Public Utility Issue. Other speakers will be PG&E Rep. Michelle Mussen who will speak on th ZIP (Zero Interest Program). This is a new program that provides zero interest loans by PG&E. Also—Senator Mello's Representative Mark Gillard, who will speak on the progress of legislation proposed before the State Legislature to help solve the high utility rates.

THE WORLD IS a nuclear hostage! Community meeting/slide show to share information and form affinity groups for non-violent blockade on June 21 at Lawrence Livermore Labs. Louden Nelson Center, Thurs. May 27 at 7:30.

ALL-DAY FIELD Trip to White Oaks—Tassajara Hot Springs will include stops along the Carmel River. Plan to see lots of breeding mountain species and passarine birds, with a good chance to find the Lawrence Goldfinch or the Lazuli Bunting. Carpool at Wells Fargo Aptos Branch, 7701 Soquel Dr., Aptos at 7:00 am. For further information contact the Trip Leader, Carolyn Frederiksen at 688-7232. The public is always welcome.

PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS: Arrange for your fall field study *now*! See Pat, 481 Kerr Hall, x4410.

THE COMMITTEE ON Regents' Professors and Lecturers is soliciting nominations for future appointments. The program was established to bring to the university distinguished men and women, ordinarily from non-academic fields, who through their contact with students and faculty may add to and enrich university life. Nominations must be received by May 31. For more information call Susan Angstadt, Academic Personnel Office, x4587.

DRAFT COUNSELING available on campus with Ellie Foster on Tues. and Thurs. mornings 10 to 12 at Merrill Connection, Tues. and Thurs. afternoons from 1:30 to 4 pm at Kerr Hall and from 1:30 to 4 pm Wed. afternoons at Porter 206D. For more info, call Seth (SCAM) at 426-7452.

REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE The play, directed by Nicholas Pierotti and Andrew Schiller, opening night, May 20, through June 13, Art Centre Theater, 8:00 sharp. $4.00/$3.00 Sundays.

THE PSYCHOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE Advising Office will be sponsoring a panel of speakers to discuss Marriage, Family, and Child Counseling (MFCC) licensing procedures and to share information on MFCC programs. The seminar is scheduled for Monday, May 24 at 7:00 pm in the Cowell Conference Room. Refreshments will be provided. For further information, contact 429-2872.

"YOU MAY BE Psychic, Not Crazy" will be the topic of an evening presented by the Founder and Director of the Berkeley Psychic Institutes, Lewis S. Bostwick, on Wednesday, May 26 from 7-9 pm at the Santa Cruz Public Library, second floor meeting room, 224 Church St. Sponsored by the Berkeley Psychic Institute of Santa Cruz/Church of Divine Man. For more information call 429-6166.

Dr. Mark Flomenhoft from Trilogy Systems: "Automation Design." Refreshments provided. 7 pm, Applied Science Room 236. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Election Forum to discuss the issues on the Spring 1982 elections: CalPIRG, College Membership Fee, "Student Union," and SBPC Reps. 4 pm, Classroom Unit 1.

"Modern Observance of the Major Jewish Holidays, as Reflected in Personal Growth and Social Ethics," led by Rabbis Rick Litvak and Bauman. 7:30 pm, Stevenson 237A. Free.

Progressive Zionist Study Group will have final discussions for the year about the "Peace Now" movement. 8 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

25 Tuesday

☐movies

Persona (1966), Ingmar Bergman. 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.

The Defense of the United States. (Parts 3, 4 & 5), part of a 5-part series produced by CBS on various aspects of the nuclear arms race. 7:30 pm, Communications Bldg., Studio C. Free.

The Yellow Thunder Camp, a film on the Native American experience. 7:30 pm, Oakes 105. Donations will be accepted.

☐lectures

Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series: To be announced. 4 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1. Free.

Albert Camarillo, Stanford University, Assoc. Professor of History: "Blacks and Chicanos in Urban America: Some Comparative Perspectives." 4 pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159. Free.

☐miscellaneous

"Women on the Move,": A group discussing political and spiritual reflections in the 80s, every Tuesday. 12-1 pm, Kresge 356. Free.

Where will you be living next fall? The Off-Campus Housing Staff invites you to discuss the possibilities with them. 7:30 pm, Charles E. Merrill Lounge.

Reception for Revoir, a photographic art exhibit by Jill Esteras, showing through 6/5. 58 pm, Cafe Domenica. Sponsored by the Art Board.

26 Wednesday

☐movies

Blow-Up, (1966), Michelangelo Antonioni. 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.

☐concerts

Students of Roy Malan, a faculty member of the UCSC Music Dept., will present a music recital. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐lectures

Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquium: Dr. M. Belton, Kitt Peak National Observatory: "Galileo, Halley, and Io." 3:45 pm, Room 221, Natural Science 2. Free.

Colloquium on Science, Technology & Society: Ruth Schwarts Cowam, Historian, SUNY at Stony Brook: "More Work for Mother: The Industrial Revolution in the Home." 8 pm, Classroom Unit 1, free.

Arnold M. Zwicky, Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, Stanford: "Patterns First, Exceptions Later: The Hidden Structure of Folk Verse." 8 pm, Stevenson Conference Room. Free. (Refreshments available at 7:30 pm.)

☐miscellaneous

Forum on opposing the local-level civil defense programs that Reagan using to make nuclear war seem winnable. 12 noon, Kerr Hall Patio. "Shavout": A speaker from the Yeshiva in Santa Clara will discuss the relevance of the important Jewish festival of Shavout to our lives today. All are welcome. 8 pm, Stevenson 160. Free.

"Dreams: Their Mysteries Revealed," an opportunity to understand your inner dynamics to make better life/relationship choices. 4 pm, Health Center Library. Free.

Where will you be living next fall? The Off-Campus Housing Staff invites you to discuss the possibilities with them. 5:30 pm, Kresge Seminar Room.

27 Thursday

☐movies

A Day At The Races. 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson students.

☐theater

Live performance by Musign Deaf Theater Troupe, involving dance, music and mime. Part of *Disabled Awareness Day.* 8:30 pm, Porter Dining Commons. Free.

"Ghost Sonata," (see 5/20)

☐lectures

History of Consciousness Works-in-Progress Series: Harry Berger, Jr.: "On Plato (Part 1. Part 2 will be on Friday, 6/4) 4 pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159. Free.

"The Political and Economic Aspects of the Environment Lecture Series": Jimoh Omo-Fadaka: "The Politics of Environment." 7:30 pm, Oakes 105. Free.

"Ethiopia: The Ancient Empire in Turmoil, Internal and Regional Problems." Slides and discussion on Ethiopian and Middle Eastern Politics. 7:30 pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

☐sports

Disabled Awareness Day: Wheelchair Basketball game, with the Santa Cruz Roller Coasters vs the UCSC Sea Lions. 12-1 pm, East Field House Gym. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Disabled Awareness Day: Information, exhibits, demonstrations. 10 am to 2 pm, Baytree Bookstore Parking Lot. Free.

Geshe Losang Gyatso will give instruction on applying buddhist philophy to daily life; he will also explain the practice of meditation and anser questions. 7:30 pm, Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge. Free.

Kundalini-Meditation Dance, developed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. 7:30 pm, East Field House Activity Bldg. Free.

Seminar in healing. 8 pm, Merrill Baobab Room. Donations accepted.

Recreation: "Darts." For all levels. Drob by, it's free. 8:30 pm, Porter College Deli-Cafe.

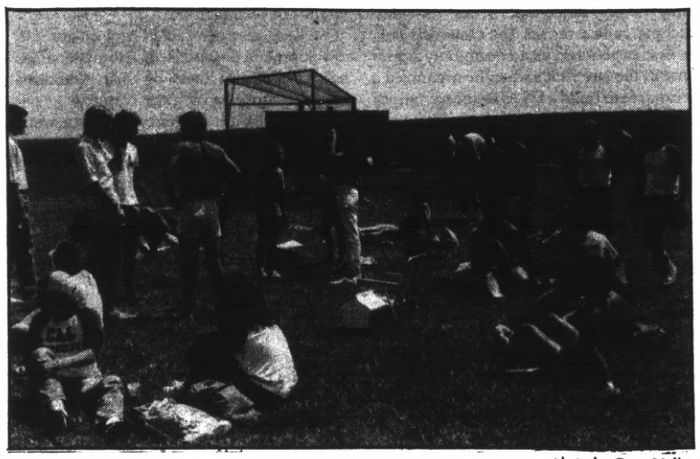

photo by Greg Mellen

All-Cal Intramurals at UCSC

A Lot of Fun, Not Competition

by Greg Mellen

What makes intramurals unique and enjoyable in the world of college sports is the spirit of competition just for the fun of it. Although winning is a goal, the overall emphasis is more on the enjoyment of physical activity—a reminder that sports are merely games, and games are made for fun. In intramurals, you don't have to be a great athlete, as long as you enjoy playing sports.

It was with this spirit that UCSC hosted the 18th annual All-Cal Intramural Sports Festival. IM teams from all eight campuses (and the UCSF Medical Center) made the trek to Santa Cruz for a weekend of sunshine and sports.

To add to the emphasis on playing rather than winning, teams were often split up. In a softball game, for example, the UCSC women might play with the UCSB men against a team made of members from two other schools. Futhermore, final scores and team records weren't kept, and there were no awards or prizes for winning teams. All the games were co-ed, too, which probably kept some of the men from becoming over-zealously aggressive.

Besides softball, students competed in tennis, racquetball, and indoor and outdoor volleyball. UCSC's director of Intramural Sports, Terry Warner, was kept running throughout the weekend, but due to his planning skill, all the events ran smoothly and on time.

Festive is the word that best describes the mood of the weekend. Players, spectators and even umpires joked around with each other, and generally had a good time. In one inning of a softball game, the UC Riverside outfield all lay down in a curious defensive maneuver. It worked, though, as the other team was unable to hit a ball out of the infield (There's nothing like a little psyching out.) And throughout the weekend, the beer flowed, which may have accounted for the increase in fielding errors and missed spikes.

The All-Cals began early Friday afternoon, as the schools began filtering onto campus. After a couple of hours to get settled and look around, the teams were gathered at the East Field, given some basic ground rules, and the games began. It was immediately apparent that the tone of the weekend was not going to be one of high intensity competition, though some of the participants made a point of wearing t-shirts that proclaimed them IM champions of their schools.

After a Friday barbecue and dance, games resumed Saturday morning with more than a couple of people singing hangover blues. As the sun continued to rise, though, so did spirits, and things gradually picked up. By the end of the day, everyone had had a good time, but most were more than happy to see the competition finally end. As Peter Whitney, captain of the UCSC Softball team, said, "I never thought I'd say I've played enough softball, but I think I played a little too much."

It will be another eight years before UCSC hosts another All-Cal Festival. However, this year's All-Cals was a big success, and most people would have to agree that UCSC knows how to run a festive festival. ✓

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Guatemala

Home is Where the Death Squads Roam

by William A. Orme

Francisco's children sat on the crumbling adobe steps of their grandparent's house, carefully eyeing the passing pedestrians. If they noticed any strangers heading into town—especially non-Indians—the older boys would quickly alert the newly organized vigilante committee.

Four months had passed since Francisco's kidnapping. It was a common story: Eight heavily armed men appeared suddenly at their door one afternoon, seized him and forced him into their waiting Jeep. "We haven't had any news about him since," said one of the children, Jose, "but we realize we don't have a father anymore."

As a school teacher, social worker and former vice-mayor, Francisco was an almost prototypical example of the targets selected by Guatemala's quasi-official death squads in this Quiche Indian regime. During the nearly four years of the now deposed hardline regime of General Romeo Lucas Garcia, hundreds of community leaders like Francisco were kidnapped from rural highland villages. Their brutally disfigured corpses often were found days later, a clear message to other local social activists.

Today Francisco is officially counted among the more than 1000 "disappeared" persons whose cases Guatemala's new military junta have pledged to investigate. However, his family and friends have little confidence that he will be found or his abductors brought to justice. Their distrust of the Guatemalan army remains such that they say they would feel endangered if their real names or even the names of their village were to appear in print.

Their skepticism is justified. Junta leader General Efrain Rios Montt who came to power in a March 23 coup, contends that the paramilitary groups have been disbanded, but a thorough investigation into their former activities inevitably would implicate scores of middle-level security officials. Among them, most probably, would be some of the junior army officers to whom Rios Montt owes his present leadership position.

But if Francisco's own case is unlikely to be "solved," it is crucial both to the junta and to US policymakers eager to aid the new regime that the pattern of state-sanctioned terrorism which claimed Francisco's life does not recur.

In mid-April, US Ambassador Frederick Chapin told Guatemalan authorities the United States is ready to give $50 million in economic assistance to the financially strapped new government. On April 22, amid reports of a $2 million military aid package for Guatemala, a State Department spokesman assured Congress that "positive" steps have been taken to curb human rights abuses and that "violence not directly connected to the insurgency has been brought virtually to an end." Military aid to Guatemala was suspended in 1977 for human rights abuses.

During Rios Montt's first month in office, the human rights situation in Guatemala's major urban areas unquestionably did improve. In Guatemala City, where most of the military's serious political opponents have long since been murdered or driven into exile, knowledgeable sources concur that rightist killings have virtually ceased since the reformist general assumed power.

But in the countryside the death squads continue to be active. Recent victims included a prominent El Quiche schoolteacher and, in the most serious incident, 19 Cakchiquel Indians from the Chimaltenango village of Estancia de la Virgen, where the gunmen also reportedly set some 175 homes afire. Either Rios Montt has yet to assert full control over his security forces, or he assumes that the killings of rural Indians can be defended in the name of counterinsurgency.

It is in this context that the life and death of a man like Francisco relates directly to the question of US economic assistance. Over the past three decades the United States has dispensed more than $460 million in aid to Guatemala, much of it directed toward the establishment of public service projects in the countryside.

This development effort involved cultivating local leadership, often with far-reaching, radical results. In Francisco's case, his first experience as a community leader came in the late 1960s when he organized a committee to build a US AID-sponsored all-weather bridge on one of the town's back roads. Later, as he became involved in municipal politics, Francisco cooperated with a major reforestation program funded in large part by the United States. He had a hand in managing a new local health clinic started with AID help, and as the result of an AID-sponsored animal husbandry course he and several other townspeople had begun raising rabbits as a meat source.

Then Francisco was kidnapped, the first of five respected figures in his village to be shot or abducted in the last two months of last year. Yet elsewhere in the highlands, local community leaders had long since been decimated by paramilitary killers. Not coincidentally, the victims tended to be most numerous in those areas where rural development programs—largely US-funded—had been most active.

Nowhere was this more evident than in Chimaltenango province which, following the devastation of the February 1976 earthquake, became perhaps the largest per-capita recipient of US funding in the Western hemisphere. US-based charities and relief agencies, all heavily dependent on AID budget support, mounted major campaigns, and all remained in the area running rural development projects long after the reconstruction phase was over. Then, as their local employees began being threatened and killed, military spokesmen privately warned the agencies' foreign personnel that "their safety could not be guaranteed."

By last summer, all of the major US development programs in Chimaltenango had closed, and most of their American administrators had left the country.

The indigenous agency workers were attacked in large part because they represented a social phenomenon profoundly disturbing to the powerful landholding families who depend on a huge, largely Indian, work force of seasonal laborers to harvest their crops.

Wealthy planters have blocked AID-backed plans to install rudimentary irrigation systems in highland farm districts, for example, because they fear that if Indians earned a year-round income from their own small properties they would not trek to the plantations to pick cotton and coffee. And those fears are not unjustified.

"Killing Indians can be defended in the name of counterinsurgency."

Francisco's father often picked coffee. But Francisco did only as a youngster, and his children never have and never will. They are a family of schoolteachers, and with their salaries they buy land.

The ostensible objective of US aid in rural Guatemala always has been to encourage families like Francisco's—literate, capitalist-minded small farmers who would see that revolutionary communism was not the only alternative to the neo-feudal status quo. But Francisco's sons, bitter at their father's death and assiduously courted by the guerrillas, are wondering if this, after all, is the choice with which they are faced. ✓

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An Unusual Vacation

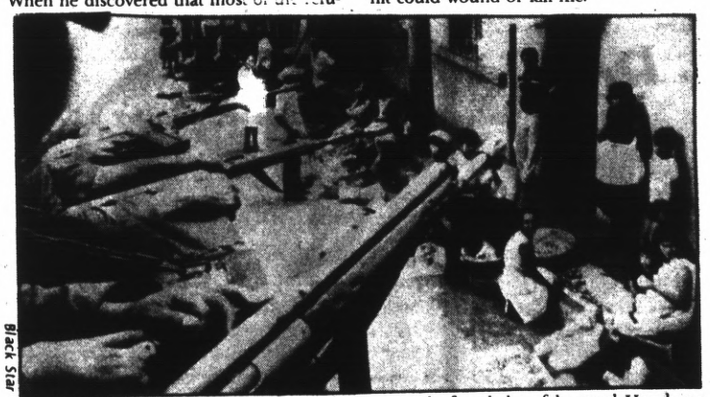
Dodging Bullets in El Salvador

by Tc Golez

At first glance, Phillipe Bourgois seems the type that would be snug as a bug in the elite environment of Stanford academia. Besides being tall, blond, and articulate he could easily be called a high achiever, with a BA from Harvard and two masters degrees from Stanford to his credit. At age 25 he is currently working toward his PhD in anthropology at the "Ivy League School of the West." But what Bourgois would rather tell you about is two weeks of his life, spent away from the surroundings of higher education. Actually, it was in the process of fulfilling scholastic requirements, that Bourgois became an accidental participant in the bedlam of a Central American war.

In November of 1981, Bourgois journeyed to Honduras to see about doing fieldwork for his doctoral dissertation. Bourgois, who speaks fluent Spanish, had travelled to Central America at various times in the past four years.

"I wanted to research Salvadoran refugees, to learn why some were sympathetic to the pro-government paramilitary, while others aligned with the Farabundo Marti, National Liberation Front (FMLN), and still others remained without political leanings." Bourgois chose to go to a major Honduran refugee camp called La Virtud, near the border. When he discovered that most of the refugees were from a particular 30-square-mile region on the other side of the Lempa River (which serves as a natural border) he decided to visit the refugees' point of origin.



Black Star

About 100 kilometers away from the Lempa River on the Salvadoran side lies the region of Northern Cabanas which at this time was controlled by FMLN forces. There had been no fighting in this area since March of 1981, so he reasoned it would be fairly safe for him to visit for two days.

In the early morning of November 11, when he was set to leave Cabanas after spending time interviewing peasants and visiting a school and four bed hospital, Bourgois was awakened by a small boy who came running in to tell the people he was staying with that Honduran troops had lined up along the Lempa River. (During the March 1981 fighting, the Honduran troops had fired at Salvadoran refugees trying to cross the river.) Soon word came that the Salvadoran military had surrounded the entire region, which included 12 villages. When daylight came, an American-made Huey Helicopter flew over the village "spraying the huts with machine-gun fire." He was grabbed by the villagers and hidden in a small cave dug into the side of a cliff about 300 yards away.

Throughout the day the entire village was strafed by machine-gun bullets at six separate times. In the afternoon it was bombed by a small jet. Meanwhile, guerrillas had placed themselves on the periphery of the area in an effort to keep Salvadoran government foot soldiers from encroaching upon the unarmed populace. Bourgois defines guerillas as, "those peasants given the guns to use, usually 18-24 year olds who are the swiftest and the strongest."

During the next three days, he and the other villagers hid out in the caves or behind boulders and trees whenever the helicopters machine gunned the village. During these times everyone would be cautioned not to move lest they attract the line of fire. "It was obvious they were aiming to kill anything alive." During the nights, he slept in a shallow trench because then "only a direct hit could wound or kill me."

On the fourth day of the attack Honduran soldiers were still on the border, preventing escape to the refugee camps. "The Honduran's don't like the refugee camps. The camps are there because of international human rights pressure. The trouble is that Honduras has not signed the International Refugee Treaty Agreement. The United Nations is in Honduras by invitation. That puts the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in a very precarious position. It's led to the UNHCR not speaking out on the deaths and mistreatment that have occurred in the refugee camps."

With the Honduran military waiting at the border, and the guerillas soon to run out of ammunition, the leaders of the villages decided to evacuate the main area of habitation. That night, about 1000 peasants filed "towards the edge of the region where the FMLN and Salvadoran troops were exchanging fire."

It was especially evident during the next six days that "the military were not just trying to kill the guerillas. The wounded who were being carried had rags stuffed into their mouths to prevent their cries from exposing our location. The sound of wailing babies that the mothers were carrying attracted the military's attention to us." Bourgois speaks clearly and compellingly when he says, "if you can believe this, in the darkness of the night, the government forces started firing directly into the sound of the crying babies. If you want to get rid of guerrillas in a popular insurgency movement, you must kill the parents, grandparents and loved ones who will continue to support the guerrillas."

Bourgois remembers throwing himself to the ground when a grenade came sailing 20 feet in front of him. When he stood up, he saw that the boy ahead of him was lying, still alive with his legs blown off. Bourgois says that during the time he was running, crawling on his belly, scrambling up the side of cliffs or ducking mortar explosions, he often wondered how the barefooted, old or infirmed, or mothers carrying babies, could even survive. Indeed, he attributes his being alive to the fact that he was young, healthy, wearing running shoes, and not carrying a child. One woman gave birth during the flight and had to begin the run again 12 hours later. For many of the lactating mothers, shock from the ordeal and the lack of food caused their milk to dry up. Bourgois figures conservatively that during the entire attack, at least 50 people were killed, and 100 wounded. According to a November 20, 1981 UPI report, the Salvadoran Minister of Defense would later describe the offensive as being very successful, killing "152 leftist guerillas."

Those that fled eventually had to re-enter the villages in order to get near the Honduran border. "At the entrance to the village I was hit by the stench of rotting bodies. Cows, chickens, pigs, even crops had been destroyed in an effort to cut off anything that might sustain life."

On the 13th day of the offensive, the group was discovered again by the Salvadoran airforce, and had to hide from bombardment and machine-gun fire in a small valley. The next day the Honduran troops finally left the border. That night those still alive continued the journey, running along a steep stream bed and finally swimming across the Lempa River. Bourgois was among the first to arrive at dawn at the Honduran refugee camp, the older and wounded trickling in later. He went straight to a group of free-lance reporters and began telling them what he had just been through. Since he left the next day with the reporters, who intended to take him on the *Today Show* and present his story to the American public, Bourgois doesn't know just how many of the fleeing peasants ever made it through. At NBC in New York, the producers of the *Today Show* told him that they were not interested, that his story was not sensational enough. Complete with pictures he had taken, Phillipe went to major publications including the *New York Times*, *Life*, *Harper's*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, all of whom rejected him. "Here I was, emaciated, I weighed 25 pounds less than I do now, jumping up and down, trying to tell them what had happened."

When he submitted an opinion piece to the *Times*, they responded that they had recently run one just like his. *Rolling Stone* replied that "they had already done a story on Guatemala and felt they adequately covered the issue of political violence."

> *"If you want to get rid of guerrillas in a popular insurgency movement, you must kill the parents, grandparents and loved ones who continue to support guerrillas."*

It was not until six weeks later that Bourgois's story was picked up by the Associated Press and National Public Radio. The AP at first would not discount that he might be acting as a member of a subversive political party until he obtained extensive references from his college professors. After his credibility was established by them, more of the media began to cover him, and eventually he was asked to appear on the *Today Show*.

"If I'd come back and said I saw Afganhi refugees being killed, they wouldn't have asked me what my political beliefs were. Had I not been white, male, upper class I don't think I would have gotten the story out at all. It was only because I was able to get references from former Harvard professors, that I had a three piece suit and could make long distance phone calls, that I could break that credibility barrier."

The situation currently does not look good for Salvadoran refugees. The Honduran camps that once lined the border have been moved about 50 kilometers back into the interior, thus providing no-man's land for those fleeing. "What this means is that the area will be off-limits to journalists. Salvadoran refugees will be killed crossing the Lempa River or Rio Sempul because there will be no human rights organizations or media presence to denounce the massacres.

"Basically, I'm filled with a sense of rage toward my government, and shame." It is unlikely that Bourgois's rage will soon abate for this past Wednesday, May 12, Congress approved of $60 million in aid for 1983 to be given to the Salvadoran government.

Meanwhile Phillipe Bourgois speaks in front of student organizations, church groups, labor unions, "whoever will listen to me. I feel a little better every time I can get the story out." Back at Stanford as a graduate student he is also looking for "a nice calm thesis that won't get me killed." ✓

Is It Really "Voluntary"

The Wages of Prayer

Editor's note: President Reagan's proposed constitutional amendment for voluntary prayer in schools has set off a heated legal debate about the separation of church and state. From a less lofty perspective, Pacific News Service *editor Frank Browning recalls the price paid by nonconformist children back in the days when school prayers were routine.*

By Frank Browning

"Jesus wept."

I never knew exactly why Jesus was weeping. My guess is that neither did many others in our sixth grade class in rural Wallingford, Kentucky. Nonetheless, "Jesus wept" was the hottest line in the Bible, and those were the days when the Bible reigned supreme in public school.

In our school, of course, it wasn't just prayer. First came the Pledge of Allegiance (which in the '50s had the words "under God" temporarily inserted), followed by the Lord's Prayer and then, in the sixth grade, morning Bible verses.

Bible verses were a kind of country catechism. We were, after all, in the Bible Belt and our teacher was certain it would help innoculate us from the threat of Godless Communism as well as reinforce discipline while she was taking roll.

Most of the kids, of course, went to Sunday School, and a fair number attended Wednesday night prayer meetings as well. They already had memorized the best known verses. It was the rest of us, the slackers and myself, the one son of an agnostic, who scrambled when the bell rang to memorize some pithy line from Proverbs. Naturally, there was a race to see who could get away with the shortest verse of all. Thus, "Jesus wept."

In itself, there was nothing very heavy about rattling out the sing-song lines of the Lord's Prayer, complemented with Biblical one-liners, as we headed into those endless glowing profiles in *The Weekly Reader* of the ex-Nazi rocket specialist, Werner Von Braun. As one fellow Southerner recalled, prayer time was really the best time for cutups, note passing and shooting spitballs. So long as we merely accepted the routine, it went by rote.

The trouble came instead when we arrived at some particular notion that tended to challenge the Biblical rote.

Like in my seventh grade science class when our teacher, Mrs. Rawlins, said Genesis didn't talk about evolution and she wasn't going to teach about it. Skip the chapter and go on ahead.

Or once in class when Hope, the preacher's daughter, put her hand up and said that Frankie must be bad because he said God didn't make all the apple trees in his daddy's orchard.

No, I remember answering. God wasn't around when we made the trees. All we used was a grafting knife and black wax sealer. I don't think Hope's preacher father came to buy apples anymore. And forever after I was taken to be a little bit weird.

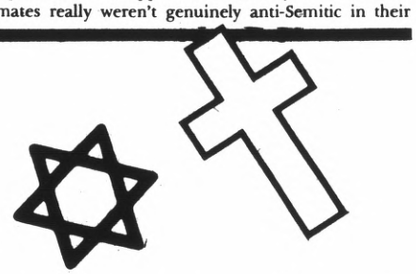
In retrospect, my occasional insolent retorts to the Bible thumpers seem trivial, and while they never won me any friends, I never felt grievously wounded by it all.

But when I went to college, my roommate David told me other stories. He hadn't been much on the Bible either, being Jewish, and so he hadn't taken part in the prayer rituals. After all, teacher said prayer was voluntary.

Nothing happened to him for the first week of his refusal. Then on the second week, as he was leaving the grounds after school, three other boys ran up behind him and threw him into the bushes. "Jew boy! Jew boy!" they taunted, pulling his pants down, spitting on him and stealing his baseball cap.

David never reported the other kids. He wasn't a tattletale. Instead he learned not to walk home alone. but he remembers the incident vividly to this day. Not just that the kids were bullies, but that there is a price to pay for being different even in such matters as "voluntary" memorized prayers.

David doesn't think he was grieviously wounded by that and similar episodes in grade school and high school—anymore than I think that I was by being questioned about God's presence in our apple orchard. It may even be that his classmates really weren't genuinely anti-Semitic in their attacks, that they were merely striking out at some kid who dared to be a nonconformist in a recitation they had learned by rote.



There, alas, lies the deeper problem. Had my classmates, or his, actively chosen their Christian bigotry, they could have been confronted. The danger comes when such bigotry does slip in, unconsciously, by rote, a phrase at a time, until it becomes second nature from a place that no one knows, popping up to attack Godless apple orchards and Jew boys' caps.

Jesus wept. ✓

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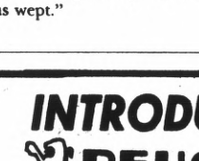

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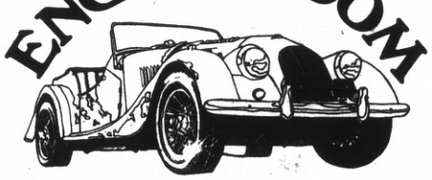

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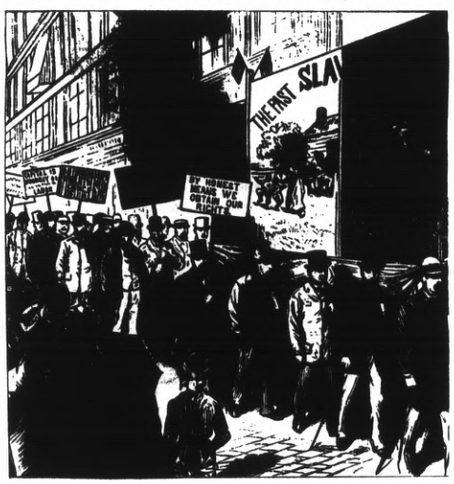
The Union Is Our Only Solution

Our ignorance in these matters stems directly from our own tragedy of the commons: with no one responsible, the job doesn't get done.

by Fred Civian

Simply put, no one is in charge. The daily routines of the administration regularly churn out decisions that, large and small, shape our lives at UCSC. From tenure denials to the removal of dorm phones over the summer, these decisions are formed and implemented with little student participation and, worse, no coordinated planning by students. With no one responsible for tracking Academic Senate agendas, for consulting with and regularly questioning the Chancellor, or for even telling students what curriculum changes are fast approaching, we are trapped in a continual series of reactions to decisions in which we had no part. The saddest thing is that, through our inaction, it's ultimately our own fault.

The need for some sort of campuswide organization to represent all undergraduates grew rapidly after the campus reorganization of 1978. Prior to that time the colleges played a major role in fiscal and curriculum decisions at UCSC, and provided an easy avenue for student participation. However, the reorganization stripped the colleges of all but a vestigial role in campuswide and board of studies decisions,



centralizing power in administration buildings far from the daily influence and oversight of the students. Now we are proposing a campuswide organization to bridge the distances between our colleges and ourselves.

The ideas behind the UCSC Student Union grew over this last year through meetings around the campus, culminating in a petition drive to establish a legitimate campuswide organization. Over one-third of UCSC undergraduates signed the petitions calling for the Chancellor to recognize the Union. Now the question is on the ballot, and the choice in the students' hands. Shall we join together to strengthen ourselves or not? I say yes.

Four principles lie behind the Student Union: there is a need for a group responsible for our common welfare; there should be a representative body of considerable diversity to work in our name; there should be a strong commitment to affirmative action within the group; and a permanent organization with a constitution should be formed as soon as practical. If anyone doubts the need, just try to find out from any student group or college council how high fees will go next year, or how much of a budget cut UCSC will have to endure or how the decisions about which programs will be cut next year are made. Our ignorance in these matters stems directly from our own tragedy of the commons: with no one responsible, the job doesn't get done.

The Student Union would have a Coordination Council made up of representatives selected from the diversity of our population. Two reps would be elected campuswide, four elected from the academic divisions to ensure oversight of curriculum decisions, six selected from campuswide organizations composed of traditionally underrepresented social and ethnic peoples, and 16 selected by the colleges, as each college chooses. The group would bring these differing viewpoints and interests together in regularly scheduled meetings, where statewide, campuswide, collegiate and divisional information would be given to students by people on the Council.

Specific seats were assigned to specific organization: MECHA, the Black Student Alliance, the Asian American Alliance, the Gay and Lesbian Alliance, and the Women's Coalition. This was done to guarantee participation by those historically excluded from political and social power in this country. Some argue that this smacks of reverse discrimination, and allows some students in these groups to take part in choosing more representatives than, say, a white heterosexual male. Others argue that this is nothing more than do-gooder liberalism, substituting a quota for true social change. The principle is, we believe, a sound one: any campuswide organization must be pledged in action and membership to overturn racist, sexist, and homophobic beliefs that permeate our society. After all, the problem doesn't lie only in the lectures and books about the outside world, but is alive within ourselves at UCSC.

The fourth principle behind the Union is in part a call for a Constitutional Convention next year, to encourage discussion and achieve a solid consensus for the structure and process of a representative group. There are flaws in the Student Union proposal as there would be in any organization. All students will have the responsibility to examine those flaws, propose and discuss changes and, in the end, ratify a specific plan for the group, with the Student Union as facilitator of that process.

We do not propose rules to run meetings, by-laws to govern conduct, or even list what powers the Student Union would possess. Ideally, all those details would already be worked out. But these constitutional rules shouldn't be formed unless we've had time to review and reflect upon their benefits and detriments. All students should have time to contribute to a detailed finished product: the Coordinating Council is responsible to ensure that happens. In the meantime, the drudgery of agendas, appointments, and outreach for a constitution will keep the Council busy indeed.

Ideally, the UCSC Student Union would not be necessary. The college councils could have joined together to share information, the Student Committee on Committees could have issued a newsletter saying what's happening in the administrative committees, student members of the Academic Senate could have held teach-ins on coming decisions, and so on. The fact is that no one has taken responsibility for our common interests. Ironically, they are all too busy taking care of the parts of this university to care for the whole. So read the proposal carefully, remember the principles behind the Union, and when you receive your campus ballot in the mail say YES for our own empowerment, say YES to a responsible representative student organization, say YES for the UCSC Student Union. ✓

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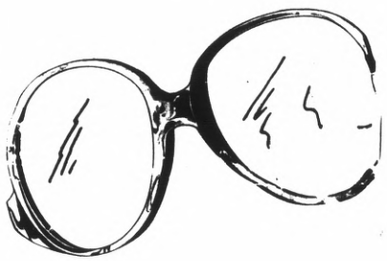

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WOMEN'S CLIPS

LEGAL UPDATES: The second half of the California State Legislative session has begun, including the annual budget hearings. Several bills have come up that are of special interest.

Currently being considered in the Assembly Education Committee is SB 697, introduced by Dan O'Keefe (R, Santa Clara) last year. The bill would give sole responsibility for funding and providing sex education in elementary and high schools to the state. This would remove local authority and community-based action in dealing with sex education in the schools. The bill has been compared to the "Teen Chastity" bill recently passed in Congress, because it is apparently intended to regulate the sexual information available to teenagers in an attempt to control their sexuality.

Assemblyperson Bill Lockeryer (D, San Leandro) has introduced bill AB 2369 to equalize the terms of day care availability to working parents and parents receiving government aid. Working parents now pay at least a minimal fee, while non-working parents who receive assistance may pay nothing under the current system. The bill would require that fees for child care be based on a sliding scale, regardless of the source of income. This could pose a problem for welfare rights groups because it imposes a fee on aid recipients for which they are not currently accountable.

Assemblyperson Howard Berman (D, Los Angeles) introduced AB 2284 last year to help speed up the consideration of court cases dealing with contested child support and custody. The bill would require that cases dealing solely with a contested issue of child support for a minor be given preference for trial dates over other civil cases. If the case involves issues other than child support and custody, these issues would be dealt with in separate trials, with the support and custody aspects retaining preference. The Senate Judiciary Committee recently heard this bill and has rescheduled it for reconsideration.

PICKING ON WHO? President Reagan recently selected a familiar explanation for the large number of unemployed in the US—women entering the labor market. HerSay reports that Reagan, speaking to a gathering of journalists from the southeast, said, "Part of the unemployment is not as much recession as it is the great increase in people going into the job market, and ladies, I'm not picking on anyone, but because of the increase in women who are working today and two-worker families and so forth." A spokesperson for the AFL-CIO quickly dismissed Reagan's explanation as an "irrelevant" attempt to justify the worst US unemployment rate since World War II.

RACISM WORKSHOP: The Women's Studies Collective will be sponsoring a racism workshop/discussion entitled "Multiracial Perspectives On Feminism" next Tuesday, May 25. The discussion, which will be in Kresge 327 from 5:30 to 7:30 pm, will include Gayatri Spivak, Gloria Watkins, Nancy Shaw, and Wendy Mink.

Not a gentleman, but a scholar, Community Studies Assistant Professor Nancy Shaw is fighting for her job at UCSC. This Tuesday, May 25, the Notreally Sisters will be playing a benefit performance at the Poet and Patriot Irish Pub on Cedar Square in Santa Cruz (near Kuumbwa Jazz Center). Karen Leigh, Leslie Keir and friends will be playing music of the international acoustic variety at 8 pm. Donations at the door ($1 and up) and a percentage of refreshments sold will go to Nancy Shaw's legal defense fund.

The community is invited to support Nancy Shaw at the Poet and Patriot Irish Pub this Tuesday, May 25.

LICENSE TO FLEE: Women in New Mexico now need a marriage license to seek refuge in a battered women's shelter. In the wake of federal budget cuts, New Mexico officials have decided to trim the number of women fleeing to state-run shelters by requiring that the shelters take in only married women. A state rule which took affect last week requires that the women produce their marriage licenses within one working day of arrival at a shelter. HerSay News Service reports that one shelter director estimates more than half their clients are unmarried. As for the rest of the ruling, she adds, "I have never known a woman who had access to her marriage license in a crisis situation."

WOMAN IDENTIFIED/LESBIAN LITERATURE: A social, political, and literary exploration will be taught during the second summer session at UC Santa Cruz from August 3-27 on Monday and Wednesdays from 9-12. The course will focus on contemporary US lesbian writers, reflecting diversity of race, class, age, lifestyle, and politics. It will examine traditional lesbian literature, placing it in the context of the lesbian-feminist movement. There will be an emphasis on the development of collective group process skills and on writing skills. For registration and information call 425-2524 or write c/o UCSC Summer Sessions.

COMPUTER ON THE ROAD: The Women's Information Exchange will take its computer on tour this summer, in a plan to show women's groups how computers might aid their organizing efforts. Deborah Brecher of the Exchange says her group wants to help other women's organizations learn how to take advantage of computers in doing mass mailings, handling subscription lists, and using word processors and accounting systems. According to HerSay News Service, the Exchange will hold workshops in Ottawa and Boston in June, then move to New York, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Minneapolis, and Denver in July. The Exchange maintains a computerized women's mailing list of over 10,000 names. This national list, Brecher says, is the women's movement's answer to efforts by conservative groups to use computers for large-scale fundraising in the last national election. Brecher says her organization expects one million women to list themselves at the Exchange within five years.

BLUEPRINT FOR EQUALITY: England's opposition Labor Party is debating a proposed party platform that will call for the appointment of a cabinet-level minister to coordinate a national campaign against sex discrimination. The proposal was developed in the wake of the discovery that women's unemployment has doubled under the government of Margaret Thatcher's conservative Tory Party. ✓

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ARTS

Kandinsky in SF

A Transitional Master

Before Kandinsky returned to Russia in 1914, his ponderous mystical vision would evolve into his revolutionary concept of "non objective" art.

by Patrick Burnson

Kandinsky In Munich: 1896-1914
San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
Through June 20

"Painting is a thundering collision of different worlds, intended to create a new world in, and from, the struggle with one another, a new world which is the work of art....Each work originates just as does the cosmos—through catastrophe which out of the chaotic din of instruments ultimately create a symphony, the music of the sphere. The creation of works of art is the creation of the world."—Vasily Kandinsky, Reminiscenes,*1913.*

Munich at the turn of the century was the very center of the frenetic storm Kandinsky so evokingly describes. There, he and a community of other painters, composers, and playwrights worked toward a vision of non-representational art that would attempt to capture a world on the the verge of political and artistic upheaval. When Kandinsky arrived in Munich in 1896, he discovered a city alive with the promise of invention and inspiration.

"Kandinsky In Munich" is a show that tries to reconstruct the *Gesamtkunstwerk*—the ideal of total art—that ranged through the Bavarian capitol at that time. More than 300 carefully selected objects have been put together from the Munich milieu and virtually every branch of the arts is represented, from furniture, textiles, clothing and book design to theater and music.

The birth of non-objective painting began with a relatively tame movement called *Jugendstil* (style of youth) that was then the Germanic counterpart of Art Nouveau. Furniture and posters by Bruno Paul and a silver candelabra by Gertraud Schnellenbuher are part of the exhibition's most intriguing attractions. But even the less spectacular work of Hermann Obrist, Peter Behrens, and Hans Schmnithals are worthwhile in their power to illustrate the mood and esthetic philosophy that was about to sweep across Europe. That Kandinsky was impressed by these works is not surprising, for in many of them lie the seeds of what would later be called abstract or non-representational art.

In Kandinsky's early "Phalanx" poster (1901) one can see how the free-floating, intuitive forms apprehend his most experimental period. Designed for the Phalanx Society—whose main purpose was to stage exhibitions that would stimulate the local artistic climate—the poster depicts two Roman soldiers poised for a charge with raised lances, standing between imposing doric columns. In the background is a dreamy landscape of flowing linearity that characterized so much of the *Jugendstil* period.

Recognition of Germany's burgeoning arts and crafts movement was another key concern of the Phalanx Society and several woodcuts by Peter Behrens are on display beside Kandinsky's own designs for jewelry and embroideries. For me, the most interesting craft work in this section was Hans Christensen's "Presentation Vase," a dome-shaped piece of glazed earthenware colored with decorative swirls of red, green and blue with gold overlay.

Kandinsky's Murnau period and his association with Der Blaue Reiter is also carefully chronicled without seeming too didactic. Taken as whole, the present exhibition does a good job of delineating the emergence of the non-objective arts in a specific time and place. Unfortunately, the show is somewhat flawed by its juxtaposition of *Jugenstil* art with the more contemporary Kandinsky oils. And the display could have been enhanced by including more work by Munich collegues Franz Marc and Alexei von Jawlensky. However, Kandinsky's student and lover, Gabriele Munter, is represented with three oils, including "Man in a Chair," a wonderful early portrait of Paul Klee. the one Franz Marc painting, "Yellow Cow," is also among the most impressive works shown. Its warm colors and soft lines come closest to achieving what Kandinsky himself tried to communicate: the reality of the spiritual rather than sensory experience.

All of the Kandinsky paintings here clearly trace this developing concern. Although vestiges of the phenomenal world didn't disappear entirely from his painting until after 1920, the stages of his discovery of abstract art are evident in the three principal types of paintings he made between 1910 and 1914. After completing "Blue Mountain"—a dazzling pattern of yellows, reds and blues laid down with wildly gestural brush strokes—Kandinsky began work on a series of what he called "improvisations." Several of these paintings are included in this show, along with his masterworks, "Lyrical" (1911) and "Little Pleasures" (1913).

Kandinsky shared with Gabriele Munter an obsession with the spiritual and occult. He became a lifelong adherent of Rudolph Steiner's Theosophy, a move which heavily informed both his visual work and written theory. Before he returned to Russia in 1914, Kandinsky's ponderous mystical vision would evolve into his revolutionary concept of "nonobjective" art and produce painting such as "Black Lines" (1913)—western Europe's first totally abstract images.

The Munich milieu undoubtedly added to his achievement, and the show that has come to San Francisco from the Guggenheim Museum in New York goes further than any previous exhibition to explain Kandinsky's development as an artist in that unique, magical setting. ✓

Man of Iron

Solidarity Forever

by **Leslie Madden**

Considering that the current situation is Poland is far from stable, the film *Man of Iron* (directed by Andrzej Wajda) becomes an even more compelling statement about the plight of Poland's workers. It was filmed at the height of the Solidarity union's triumphs over the repressive Polish government, and it presents the case of one man, Maciek Tomczyk (Jerzy Radziwilowicz)—a Polish shipyard worker, who evolves into one of the most active and persistent fighters for reform. The central message of the film is that the workers need to be treated like decent human beings, not ignorant cattle. They do not want to control the country, they simply desire recognition of their basic human and civil rights.

The film opens with a message from a small radio station imploring the people to resist—to remember that their oppressors are *not* people, but unfeeling robots who do not know what it is like to work in the hull of a ship for ten hours a day. It is here that we get our first glimpse of Winkiel (Marian Opania), formerly a brave TV journalist who has degenerated into a hopeless alcoholic surviving on what few jobs that network will give him. After he is told to report to a mysterious man in a blue Fiat, who drives him to an equally mysterious government building, we find that Winkiel has been picked by his superiors (it is never made quite clear who they actually are), ostensibly to do a story on the strikers at Gdansk, but in reality to begin a smear campaign against one of the principal strikers namely Maciek. As Winkiel begins to "interview" people associated with Maciek, he finds himself possessed by a growing admiration of people who, unlike himself, refuse to give in to the system.

Interspersed with current footage are newsreel films of the 1968 and 1970 uprisings, both tragically unsuccessful. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa appears in newsreel footage and as a character actor, thus effectively linking the two together. Through Wajda's masterful use of flashbacks, we see Maciek gradually change from a young activist during the 1968 revolt to a hardened shipyard worker who becomes a spokesman for the people's cause. Winkiel, who never actually meets Maciek during the film, finds out much more through his conversations with those who know Maciek than he possibly could from the man himself. Especially revealing is Winkiel's talk with Maciek's wife Agnieszka (Drystyna Janda), a refreshingly sarcastic woman who (also in flashbacks) movingly recounts her meeting and falling in love with Maciek.

The presence of the Roman Catholic church is powerfully portrayed in this film. As the strikers discuss their strategy, one gets a glimpse of the priests preparing for Mass in the background. Many of the dissident workers are very religious and they believe that God is their most powerful (and only) ally in their struggle for recognition. A scene in which Maciek puts up an iron cross at the place where his father was killed in 1970 is a testament to the depth of his feelings. As for Winkiel, he soon comes to realize that there is more to life that a bottle of contraband vodka. When someone says to him, "the government came to power on the bodies," he is forced to undergo an agonizing reappraisal of himself and his feelings about the strikers. He has difficulties, though, because he has been threatened with unpleasant consequences should he fail in his assigned task. He begins to see Maciek as a symbol of justice, not as a troublesome striker. His interviews show that the people believe that justice is inevitable—that sooner or later the workers will win what is rightfully theirs. The triumphant moment comes when solidarity leader Walesa and a high government official sign an agreement in August 1980 granting Solidarity the recognition it had fought so hard for.

Man of Iron is not just a corny adventure tale, but an immensely powerful social statement. It must have taken a great deal of courage for Wajda to make this film considering how heavily critical it is of the Polish government. His characters are so believable, so effective, that it is often difficult to remember that they are actors and not actual dissidents. They are never stagnant, but continually in the process of change. *Man of Iron* shows that it is possible to stand up to oppression. However, much has happened since Solidarity's 1980 triumph. Lech Walesa has been "detained," his fate unknown. The country has been under martial law for five months, and demonstrators are being dealt with in especially harsh ways. In view of these recent occurences, there is a special, dismaying significance to the observation made near the end of the film by a government official to Winkiel that the signed agreement between Solidarity and the government means absolutely nothing. In any case, *Man of Iron* is an excellent film that effectively states the case of the people in an oppressed society. ✓

Details at 11

Beating a Dead Horse

by **Josh Aronson**

IT has often been said that a good drama elicits rather than acts out emotion. That is, a good actor doesn't cry; his audience does the crying, or laughing or biting of nails as the hero walks calmly forward into a haunted house.

But when the stage is deluged by tears and shaken by belly laughs there is little left for the audience to feel; the actors are experiencing it all.

That's how I felt, or didn't feel, as I sat in the Kuumbwa Jazz Center watching *Details at Eleven*, a play by Ralph Peduto. Although it is purportedly a reaction to murder of John Lennon, it gives us nothing of Lennon's life story or a portrayal of the author's sense of loss or pain. Instead, the Lennon tragedy is used as a springboard to launch a maudlin and heavy-handed protest of both television's and society's indifference toward poets.

"The TV," writes director Ronal Stepney, "sells war, it sells violence, crime, deaths...All in the name of depicting society like it is, like it's happening right now." But the play's depiction of TV is equally, if not more, stilted. If it's not one thing it's another. If it's not the station manager (Ben Dworsky) going on about how war sells, it's reporter Margo Wallace (Christy Laschiver) concerning herself more with her make-up that with the ugly tragedies she reports, or it's the filming of a blatantly deceptive vacuum-cleaner commercial. The only "human being" at the TV station is one of the story's two poets, Emet Pace (Mark Halfmoon), the young and uncorrupted camera man.

The action swings pendulously back and forth between these scenes at the television studio and Harmony Park in Detroit wher the Lennon figure is murdered and where the main character Raymond (Scott Malpass) sits on a bench and observes how cold and heartless the world is. Raymond is a poet who repressed it all to become a salesperson.

Through the plight of the two "poets," Raymond and Emet, Peduto is telling us how truly cold society really is.

However oppressed, they were not as likable as Peduto would have hoped, for neither character was portrayed with or possessed any sublty whatsoever. As the play moves along, they become caricatures of poets rather than real ones. Raymond moves about the stage like Dagwood Bumstead with constipation, forever whining about poetry and ideals, death and destruction; it is little wonder that his wife (Michelle Newman) finally throws him out into the street with his blanket, his pillow, and an attache case full of his dreadful poems. Nor is it any surprise when Emet is fired for taking one too many unauthorized coffee breaks to write poetry. By the time they were rejected by society, I was too weary of them to care.

Not only does Peduto miss the mark in his criticism of media and with his misunderstood poets, he also insults his audience by taking a basic theme, which was already well established by scene three, and driving it into the ground for two hours. Very few would argue that TV doesn't to some degree desensitize the public to acts of cruelty. Wasn't once enough for Peduto to show Margo Wallace apply her lipstick at the scene of a brutal murder? Why must we sit through it three times?

Even though *Details at Eleven* spends most of its time beating a dead horse, there are a few bright spots in the performances. Most notable was Ben Dworsky's portrayal of John White, the crass station manager who epitomized the calculated brutality of the big-time boss.

There are many valuable lessons to be learned from the tragedy of John Lennon's death, but unfortunately, *Details at Eleven* doesn't concern itself with any of these. ✓

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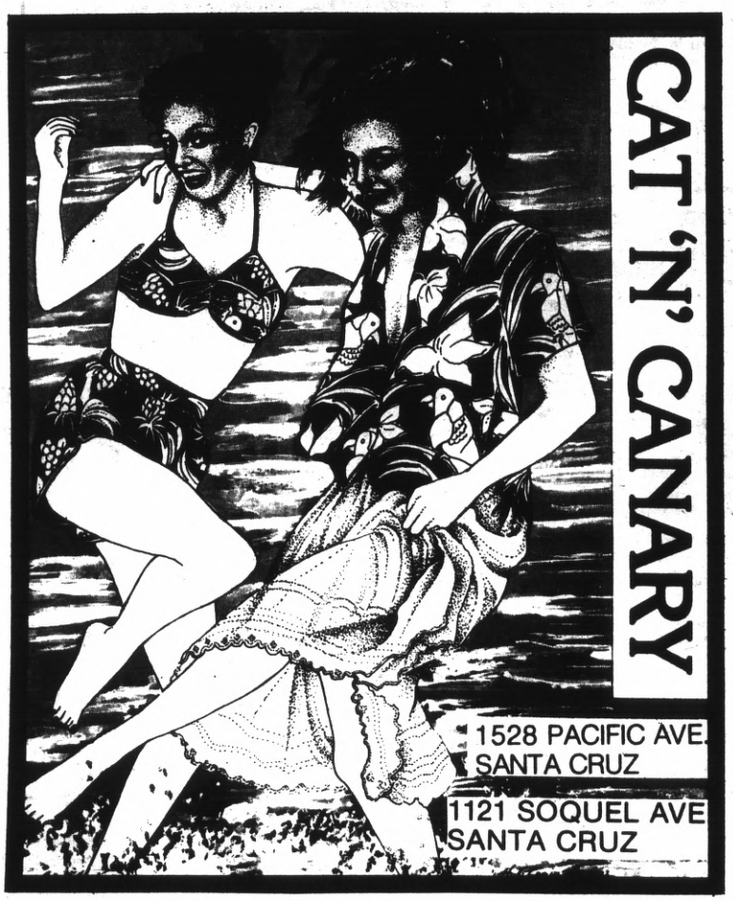

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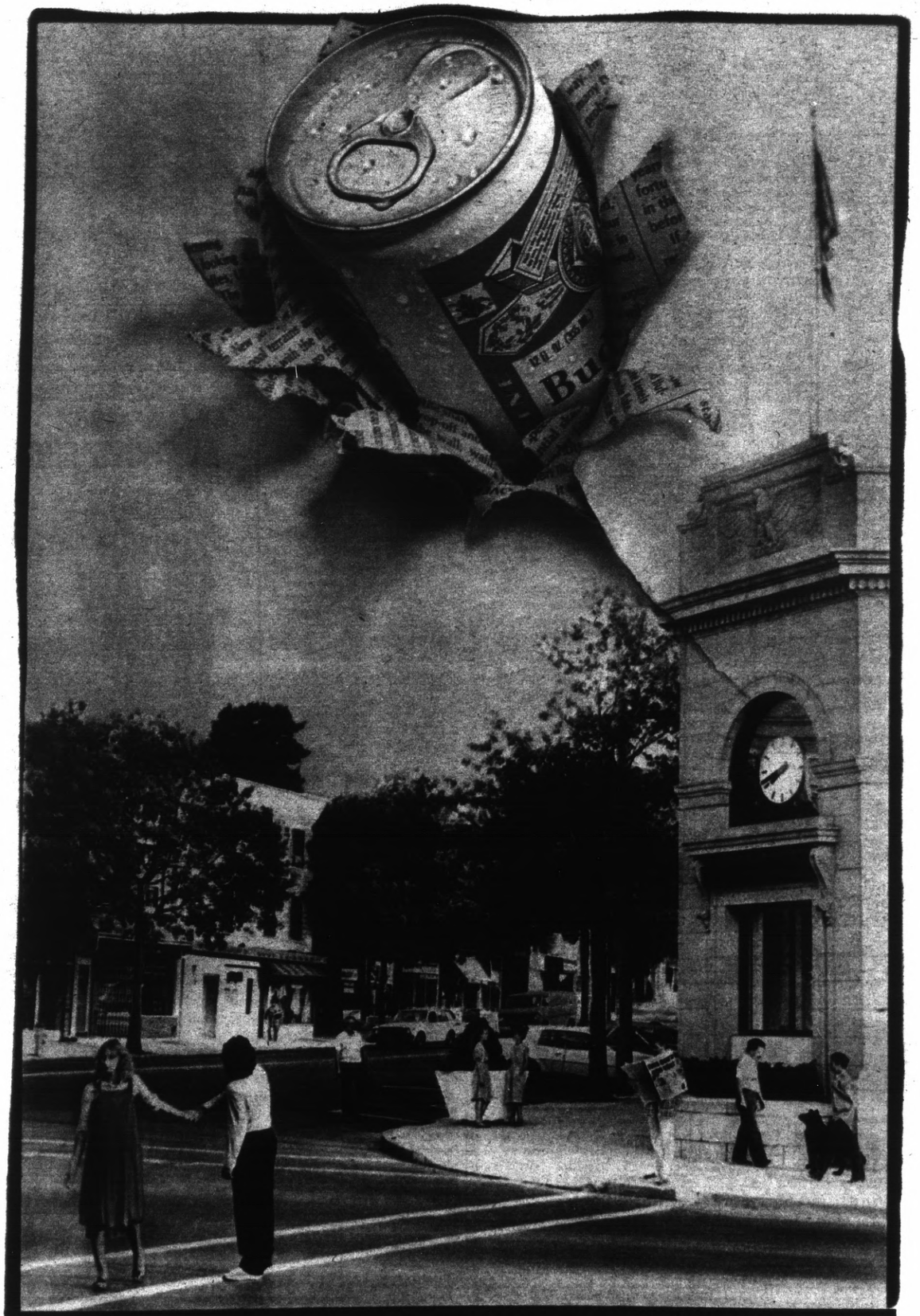
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